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PRAVDA REPORT ON REAGAN INTERVIEW WITH UK PAPER

PM151525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "An Example of Hypocrisy"]

[Text] London, 12 Apr -- U.S. President R. Reagan gave an interview to Britain's THE TIMES newspaper which once again confirms that the U.S. Administration does not shrink from resorting to distortions and outright falsifications of the facts in order to conceal its reluctance to improve the international climate and justify the course of the further arms buildup. The President avoided directly answering the questions posed by the Soviet side, which has just put forward constructive new proposals which have been evaluated all over the world as a concrete manifestation of goodwill. He claimed that the USSR's decision to impose a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and to halt the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe until November of this year is supposedly a "propaganda" step, and he ignored the Soviet Union's call to occupy a reasonable standpoint which would make it possible to stop the stockpiling of nuclear arms and then start reducing them. Judging from Reagan's remarks, he adheres to the opposite position, and on the pretext of the supposed "lag" in relation to the USSR, he calls for further efforts in the sphere of "defense," that is, for the implementation of the "star wars" program.

This approach, which entails attempts to shift the blame onto the innocent party, can only be described as hypocritical and that is how it is interpreted by the world press, including the American press. In an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES (J. Pike), space research assistant to the director of the Federation of American Scientists, described such methods as "risible," pointing out that the White House is deliberately manipulating the "Soviet threat" in order to push the space militarization program through Congress.

Reagan's remarks on other problems of the international situation were also full of gross distortions. Thus, while passing off his policy on Nicaragua as "peace-loving," the President virtually repeated his ultimatum which is aimed at the overthrow of the existing system in that country and at imposing on it a system acceptable to Washington. Since this diktat has aroused a storm of indignation in the world, Reagan is now trying to hide behind the authority of the Contadora Group, claiming that this is a reflection of its position. It is noteworthy that quite recently the U.S. Administration unceremoniously "twisted the arms" of the countries belonging to that group, seeking to wreck the peace process in Central America and prepare the ground for direct military interference in Nicaragua. The present "courting" of the Contadora Group is no more than the latest maneuver designed to lull the peoples' vigilance and mask Washington's aggressive designs.

Touching on the Near East situation, Reagan sought to galvanize his so-called "peace initiative" -- a plan for the Near East which ignores the interests of the Near Eastern peoples and is aimed at preventing a just, peaceful settlement in the region and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. It is precisely because this plan is directed against the interests of the Arab states and the Arab people of Palestine and toward the protection of the U.S. strategic ally, Israel, that it does not meet with support in the Arab world.

Reagan's remarks on foreign policy issues left no doubt that his administration intends to follow the former militarist course, which led to record deficits in the U.S. balance of payments. Reagan made it clear that he will not allow any reduction in the astronomical military spending, and will combat the deficit only by means of a further cut in social programs.

CHERNYSHEV ON WEINBERGER REMARKS, SDI RESEARCH

LD151424 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 15 Apr 85

["The Pentagon Chief's 'Star War Headaches'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

What "worries" Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, now: It turns out it is that the United States has so far not won the "star wars" (sic). [TASS notation] One may think that this is simply a joke. This is by no means so. The French FIGARO MAGAZINE weekly asked the Pentagon chief in an interview: "So you haven't won the 'star wars' yet?

Mr Weinberger, who was not at all embarrassed and did not even try to turn that question into a joke, said tersely "No", displaying seriousness proper for the "man in charge of the improbable nuclear arsenal of the USA" as the FIGARO MAGAZINE presented him. But when the U.S. secretary of defence passed over to his favourite subject, which is, certainly, substantiation of the need for the USA to invest many billions of dollars into "star wars" preparations, he was no longer serious and terse. He was, certainly, speaking of the "threat" allegedly created to the United States by the Soviet Union "everywhere", above all in outer space. He was lavish of statements alleging, in particular, that, as he put it, the Russians have made in recent years enormous efforts to explore outer space from the military viewpoint, and that for more than 12 years they have had the sole existing satellite killer system, on top of that, he claimed, the Russians have had other systems -- two laser cannons on earth and electronic units, making it possible to destroy American missiles. And so forth and so on.

And he went on heaping other inventions. An uninformed man, not enough versed in American politics may begin to think of the United States as of "poor unprotected America". And really, "two laser cannons" are trained at it. True, one cannot help asking the question, why then the American "star wars" advocates are disputing the question of such big bombers as 100, 150 or more satellites carrying laser and other weapons, while the Soviet Union is quite content with "two cannons" on earth to "threaten" the United States. This means that even in a simple comparison one can see the whole absurdity of the statements by the American secretary of defense. The Pentagon chief is so eager to "convince" the whole world of the need for starting an outer space weapons race, that he loses all sense of proportion.

If one takes real facts, they do not quite fit into Mr. Weinberger's "arguments". As already since the late fifties the USA started intensively using outer space for military purposes, carried out large-scale research to design interceptor satellites ("Bambi" and "Saint" projects), deployed anti-satellite complexes in Kwajalein and Johnston Islands in the Pacific and the Vandenberg airbase in California State, launched numerous rockets for the interception of satellite targets. And after the signing in 1972 of a treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, the USA continued research in that field, by appropriating for them roughly a billion dollars yearly.

Under the current administration the United States has tested the ASAT anti-satellite system. The U.S. Army has carried out an experimental interception of a missile with a missile and has now intensified work to design its ABM system, the Air Force is preparing to create a new missile carrier for launching "superheavy" satellites designed for "star wars".

As far as the "laser cannons", of which the Pentagon chief is so much afraid, are concerned, a number of various powerful "cannons" of this type have functioned in the United States for many years now. Thus, in particular, an X-ray laser using nuclear blast energy was tested as far back as in 1980 in the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore. A "Nova" laser capable of striking with a 100 trillion watt beam has been built. Under construction in Albuquerque (New Mexico State) is a special center for the study of the "star wars" technology, both nuclear and non-nuclear.

Enumeration of the facts could be continued. But another thing is important, why should the U.S. secretary of defence heap up absurdities while disregarding the real state of things. Simply because the real aim of the American "star wars" proponents is too unattractive in the public eyes. Hence they needed a "propaganda cover" glossing over, concealing Washington's main aim -- that of gaining strategic advantage, this time through outer space. The unconvincing the proposition of those, who advocate space ventures, according to which the creation of a large-scale ABM system with outer space based space weapons will make unclear weapons "useless" and obsolete, did not work this time. Now they have to drag out the worn "Soviet threat" bugaboo in the hope that it may pass.

Yes this time again the hopes of the Pentagon chief have proved to be futile. The whole world knows the stand of the USSR, which has repeatedly declared that the line of carrying out work to create a large-scale ABM system should be rejected in political and moral terms, and acted in practice in full accordance with that principled stand. Washington would be well advised to embark on the path of realism and give up the futile dreams of "winning" "star wars." The possibility of such wars should be struck out from mankind's future history.

U.S. DEVELOPS 'POWERFUL' LASER IN LIVERMORE

LD160403 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The United States is carrying out work to realize plans for turning space into the arena of future confrontation at accelerated rates. It has been announced in San Francisco that a powerful laser device for carrying out research in the framework of the "star wars" program has been developed at the Ernest Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, California.

BIRYUKOV COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION TO MX TESTING

PM121405 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Biryukov "Commentary": "Aiming at the Tasman Sea"]

[Text] Once upon a time the undulating prairies of the U.S. States of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado, famous for their succulent grass, were a lure for white Americans -- brandishing their Colt 45's, drove out the indigenous population. At the time the Colt 45's, and later the cowboys themselves, acquired what is at first glance an unusual name -- "peacemakers."

But now that preparations are in full swing in these parts for the deployment of MX ICBM's, a gigantic missile, rather than a Colt 45 may become the symbol of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado. U.S. President Reagan, evidently seeking to maintain continuity of metaphor, has called it "peacekeeper." A blasphemous idea, when you consider that it is a lethal first-strike weapon. On the other hand, there is nothing surprising about the name, for Washington's political course is founded on strength, which, it says, is the only means of defending peace.

When the first tests took place at the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California in June 1982 and an MX missile took off from the launching pad, the U.S. military was in raptures. Preparations are now being made to test the MX missile for accuracy. The Tasman Sea, which lies off the Australian coast, has been chosen as the target. An MX will be launched in California, fly round one-half of the globe, and turn up as an "uninvited guest" in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean. Aircraft bearing USAF markings have already dropped electronic sensors in the proposed splashdown area.

Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, despite the fact that the Washington strategists have given that country a purely auxiliary role (USAF aircraft with electronic equipment on board were to have been based at local military airfields) has dealt the White House a telling blow. Australia refuses to participate in the tests, he said.

The government head has the active support of the left wing of the ruling Labor Party and the antinuclear movement. The Australian public organization "For Nuclear Disarmament" has announced preparations for protest demonstrations against the tests.

So the Pentagon has aimed the U.S. "peacekeeper" at the Tasman Sea. This step has given a boost to the antiwar movement in the region; its population is becoming increasingly aware of the danger posed by Washington's nuclear missile maneuvers. This is indicated by the fact that, despite U.S. pressure, New Zealand's Labor government refuses to allow nuclear-armed U.S. ships into its ports. [This paragraph is omitted from the Biryukov commentary version carried on page 5 of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's 3 April Second Edition]

On you side you have the U.S. MX missile, for which targets have been fixed in the Tasman Sea, and on the other side you have the population of the southern Pacific. Recent events have shown that the people of this remote region do not intend to submit to the diktat of the "peacemakers" on the other side of the ocean.

LATE REPORTS: GENEVA TALKS SESSIONS REPORTED

Space Armaments Session

LD161208 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 16 TASS -- A meeting of the group on space armaments has been held here today at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

Nuclear Armaments Session

LD161209 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 16 TASS -- A meeting of the group on nuclear intermediate-range armaments has been held here today at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

GROMYKO LETTER ON UN ANNIVERSARY, PEACE YEAR NOTED

LD151854 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 15 Apr 85

["For Mounting Efforts To Strengthen Peace and Security" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York April 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko's letter to the United Nations secretary general in connection with the decisions of the UN General Assembly on celebrating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization and on holding the International Peace Year has been circulated here as an official UN document.

The letter announces the establishment of a commission on holding the UN Year and the International Peace Year in the USSR in line with the recommendation of the UN General Assembly. The commission, chaired by Andrey Gromyko, comprises senior party and state figures, heads of several national and republican ministries, as well as major public organizations of the Soviet Union.

Committed as it is to the principles and aims of the UN Charter, the Soviet Union believes, the letter says, that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization and the observance of the international year of peace can and should serve an additional stimulus to mobilize the efforts of the peoples and UN member states to remove the threat of nuclear war and strengthen international peace and security. As was pointed out by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union, being a determined opponent of solving contentious international questions by force, has always attached and attaches much significance to the United Nations as an effective instrument for peace and is prepared to take new steps to make certain that the just and democratic principles on which the United Nations was based 40 years ago shall become firmly established in the practice of international relations.

The decision to designate 1985 as UN Year and 1986 as International Peace Year, the letter says, acquires special significance in connection with the celebration by the peoples of the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism, which created conditions for the formation of the United Nations Organization, designed to save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

Informing the UN secretary general that late in March 1985 the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee examined and approved a plan of functions on holding in the USSR the UN Year and the International Peace Year, Andrey Gromyko notes that all these events are directed at consistently mounting efforts to defuse international tension and end the arms race. The approved plan takes into account the UN General Assembly recommendations on observing the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the International Peace Year.

The letter points out that the plan provides for the holding in the Soviet Union in 1985 and 1986 of several sessions, public meetings, scientific forums and conferences and other functions to mark the UN Year and the International Peace Year. Books and brochures will be published, films, radio and television programmes will be prepared, dealing with the UN and with the USSR's struggle for peace, disarmament and cooperation in 1945-1985. It is planned to mount exhibitions, organize lectures and seminars devoted to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the Soviet Union's contribution to its activity. Functions are also to be organized by artistic organizations of the Soviet Union.

Several functions will be timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, as well as with the 25th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Soviet representatives will take part in the UN Secretariat's functions devoted to the UN Year and to the International Peace Year. Soviet public organizations intend to hold in the USSR jointly with the UN Secretariat an international conference of non-governmental organizations to consider the UN contribution to preventing war and ensuring international security.

The Soviet Union, the letter stresses, expresses the confidence that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the holding of the International Peace Year will facilitate the concerted efforts by states in averting the war menace, enhancing the prestige and role of the United Nations as an important instrument of peace and international cooperation.

JAMAICA INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE 'FIASCO'

LD120720 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The propaganda farce named International Conference of Youth of the Free World, which was staged by Washington in Kingston (Jamaica), has proved to be a fiasco.

The American secret services, which were behind that farce, originally designed to serve as a "counterbalance" to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students due to be held in Moscow. Yet, as even the American press was forced to admit, instead of unconditionally supporting the anti-communist and militaristic concepts of the White House, the "delegates" turned their assemblage into an arena of shameless squabbling.

The "conference" proved even more ungovernable when discussing a so-called "final political statement." Albeit the malicious anti-Soviet lampoon cooked up in Washington was ultimately endorsed, the discussions proceeded not quite according to the scenario of the American secret services. Some delegates wrested approval of separate resolutions condemning the apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa backed by Washington and urging the USA to pursue a fair economic policy vis-a-vis the developing countries.

Washington's attempt at splitting the international democratic youth movement, at distracting the attention of all honest young people from the struggle for peace and social justice has proved to be an utter failure. Mass protest demonstrations were held outside the building, where the "conference" was held. Someone wrote on the wall of the building the word "false," aptly describing the character of the assemblage.

CONGRESSMAN CRITICIZES REAGAN'S BITBURG VISIT

LD161517 Moscow TASS in English 0509 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 16 TASS -- American Congressman Tom Lantos (Democrat from California) described as a symbolic mistake of colossal proportions President Reagan's planned visit, in the course of his trip to the FRG early in May this year, to the military cemetery in Bitburg where German soldiers were buried, among them SS men who fought against armies of countries of the anti-Hitler coalition in the years of the Second World War. As is reported by the AP, Tom Lantos, a former inmate of Hitlerite concentration camps, in a message to President Reagan urged him not to visit the German military cemetery in Bitburg.

USSR MINISTERS MEET PEPSICO'S CHAIRMAN KENDALL

LD152346 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Nikolay Patolichev, foreign trade minister of the USSR, and Voldemar Lein, minister for the food industry of the USSR, yesterday received prominent American businessman Donald Kendall, chairman of the board of Pepsico, Inc. During the conversation, the sides stressed the positive results of the cooperation with the company over the 12-year period, and discussed prospects for developing business ties between the company and Soviet foreign trade and other organizations.

U.S. WANTS MORE JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

LD160716 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo April 16 TASS -- The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger has demanded further expansion of Japanese-American military cooperation and Japan's participation in U.S. militaristic programmes. According to the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, the chief of the Pentagon at his Washington meeting with the Japanese Ambassador in the United States Nobuo Matsunaga said that the U.S. Administration and Congress want from Tokyo weighty efforts in building up military might.

LACK OF PROGRESS IN U.S.-JAPAN TRADE TALKS NOTED

LD142252 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy reports:

Talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who again tried to scale down trade contradictions between the two countries, ended virtually without any results here. New talks between the sides on this problem are planned.

Though after the talks both foreign ministers told the journalists that "progress" had been made, the United States and Japan had not moved closer to making peace in the "trade war" raging between them. This is illustrated by their statements after the talks. According to the CBS TV company, the secretary of state made it clear that Japan should move faster towards opening its markets to American goods, while the Japanese foreign minister tried to prove that it is the task of not only Japan but also of the United States to fight protectionism.

But Washington, far from fighting protectionism, threatens Japan with dramatic rises of tariffs on its exports to the USA. Such rises are urged by a number of resolutions passed by the Congress the other day.

The White House is more and more angered by the growing U.S. deficit in trade with Japan, which last year reached an all time record of 37 billion dollars. The Reagan administration views Japan as the sole culprit. But AP points out that the Japanese side lays the blame primarily on the United States as the artificially high dollar exchange rate makes American goods non-competitive on foreign markets.

U.S. POLICIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA VIEWED

PM150851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[D. Kosyrev "International Notes": "They Reject Diktat"]

[Text] Washington is convinced that it can see more clearly what is good or bad for other countries' peoples, and if someone in those countries thinks otherwise, all the worse for the dissenters. The recent series of U.S. "initiatives" and ideas and simply statements addressed to the Southeast Asian countries can perfectly well serve as an illustration of this high-handedness.

What, from Washington's viewpoint, is good for Southeast Asia? Above all, it appears, the maintenance of permanent hotbeds of tension there. The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee has just voted to supply $5 million in the next fiscal year to the gangs of enemies of the Cambodian people entrenched on Thai territory. (The Pentagon has decided to supply Thailand with 12 sophisticated F-18 fighter bombers, it was announced recently to Congress). Yet, even legislators themselves have warned that overt arms supplies to the bandits means direct U.S. participation in the undeclared war against the PRK.

Washington's "champions" and "benefactors" also believe that the inhabitants of the region are very far from adequate participation in safeguarding "the security of trade routes in the Pacific." To impel the Southeast Asian countries to take part in naval patrolling together with Japan and other U.S. allies, the Pentagon is seeking to organize an appropriate meeting this summer between the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers and defense ministers.

Washington is convinced that it would do the Asian states no harm for their economies to be permanently enlisted to the service of the U.S. military machine in the Pacific. Thus the U.S. Navy Command recently concluded a contract with the Singapore (SAMKO) company for the repair of six Hercules C-130 transport aircraft attached to "a U.S. naval base in the Pacific." For the fifth year in succession now Singapore has been repairing U.S. military aircraft...

What then is bad for Southeast Asia? It is bad, for instance, that ASEAN, which unites six developing countries in the region, came out in September last year in support of declaring Southeast Asia a zone free of nuclear weapons. It has been frequently noted in Jakarta, especially at summit level, that this idea is fundamental in the country's foreign policy.

It is no accident, therefore, that it was Jakarta that was the recent destination of P. Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state, who had talks with the Indonesian president, foreign minister, and other leaders. The results did not encourage the Americans, however; serious differences emerged, above all on nuclear issues.

Wolfowitz decided to criticize the entire concept of creating a peace zone in Southeast Asia, and not only at his talks with officials but also publicly -- at a seminar held by the Indonesian National Defense Society. The U.S. delegation headed by Wolfowitz tried to persuade its interlocutors that the concept adopted by their government was erroneous. His "arguments" failed to generate a positive response.

Contradictions did not arise on that question alone. The activity which Washington is fueling against Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam is giving rise to apprehension in Asian countries. Inasmuch as there is a growing desire in ASEAN to put an end to the dangerous stoking of tension around Indochina and to find ways of setting up regional dialogue, Wolfowitz was informed of Indonesia's desire to normalize relations between the United States and the SRV. After all, that would ease the situation. In Jakarta the guest was also told of the need to consider the interests of the USSR and the SRV in this region.

"Our positions are not identical" -- this was the streamlined formulation in which Wolfowitz wrapped up the results of his talks. However, behind this formulation lies a profound discrepancy between the interest of the United States and the Southeast Asian countries, which are seeking to pursue an independent policy.

PRAVDA HITS PAKISTANI-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

PM121345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Shurygin article: "Bridgehead for Aggression: Pakistani Territory Is Being Used for an Undeclared War Against the Afghan People"]

[Text] A $25-million cut in aid to Pakistan "would mean breaking an important commitment, and at a most inopportune time," U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz complains in a letter to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The American foreign policy department is upset because the opinion was expressed in subcommittees during discussion of U.S. aid to foreign states that it was necessary to somewhat reduce the sums being requested by the administration.

In recent years Washington has been steadily increasing its efforts to turn Pakistan into an American military-political bridgehead in the Indian Ocean and an instrument for subversive activity against peace-loving states in the region. The scale of the undeclared war being waged against the DRA by the United States and its allies is increasing. As THE WASHINGTON POST writes, covert CIA aid to the Afghan counter-revolution "has turned into the biggest U.S. secret operation since the Vietnam war." This year it will amount to around $250 million. Together with other sums which Washington plans to obtain for this purpose from its partners, it will total close to $500 million.

There are presently around 120 Afghan counterrevolutionary camps on Pakistani territory. Gangs of dushmans, subsequently sent into the DRA, are being given military training there under the direction of American, Pakistani, and other foreign instructors. They are equipped with modern kinds of weapons and devices for blowing up enterprises, bridges, movie theaters, schools, and hospitals and are taught subtle ways of killing and hatred of their own people, who have chosen the path of freedom, independence, and the building of a new life based on the principles of equality and justice.

Why fight a war which cannot be won? This is the question asked by Richard Cohen, commenting in THE WASHINGTON POST on U.S. assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The commentator sees the answer as lying not in the American President's high-flown words about aid to "freedom fighters," but in a cynical Washington policy aimed at ensuring that a center of tension is maintained there for as long as possible.

Such judgments are wholly logical and reinforced by practical experience. After all, it is the so-called "Afghan question" which is the main argument used by the U.S. Administration when it tries to demonstrate the necessity for the militarization of Parkistan, which is being carried out with its assistance, and the supply of the latest kinds of modern armaments to it.

As a result, the Pakistani regime has recently resorted increasingly to direct military provocation against the DRA. Its Armed Forces' subunits encroach on Afghan territory, violate its air space, and shell its border population centers. At the same time Islamabad is carrying out deliberate anti-Afghan propaganda, accusing Kabul of violating the Pakistan state border. This treacherous tactic is being employed in order to provide their transatlantic protectors with "arguments" for continuing aggression against a peace-loving sovereign state and to justify their own country's continuing militarization.

Under the present regime Pakistan's military budget has tripled to 30 billion rupees in fiscal 1984-1985. It is considered that the militarization has already led to disruption of the correlation of forces that prevailed in South Asia and a fueling of the arms race. As is well known, Pakistan comes within the sphere of operation of the U.S. Armed Forces Central Command (Centcom), which covers the gendarme "Rapid Deployment Forces." As reported in the foreign press, the Pentagon has already obtained Pakistan's consent to the creation of naval and air force bases and military hardware depots on Pakistani territory.

The policy of aiding and abetting the U.S. ruling circles' hegemonist aspirations is one of the reasons for the chronic instability of the situation in Pakistan and the military regime's unpopularity among the people. By turning its country into a source of tension in the region and a doorway through which the undeclared war against the DRA is waged, the Pakistan military regime has reached a point where it now has no normal good-neighborly relations with any of its neighbors.

Fear for its future in the face of the broad masses' growing discontent is forcing the regime to maneuver and make compromises in order to stay in power. The referendum, parliamentary election, and other pseudodemocratic moves recently made by the military regime with the aim of giving a semblance of legality to its dictatorial rule are seen as the key here. All these contrivances, however, are failing to solve the complex problems confronting the Pakistani people. A genuine restoration of democracy and the pursuit of a policy in accord with fundamental national interests is Pakistan's pathway to peace, stability, social progress, and friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries.

U.S. SUPPORT IN CAMBODIA 'VIETNAM SYNDROME'

BK141324 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Commentary by (Aleksandr Dirokov) in undated KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]

[Text] Ten years after the U.S. aggressors' defeat, the Vietnam syndrome still has not satisfied the United States. In Washington, one recently heard appeals to directly and openly interfere in this region's internal affairs. The pretext for this is the victory of the PRK revolutionary army in the struggle against the Cambodian reactionaries. Washington considers this victory a threat to the so-called U.S. national interest.

Through the waves of appeal for active contribution to resolve the so-called Cambodian issue, the United States has started providing materiel and financial assistance through a third country and to openly support the Pol Pot clique, which is guilty of massacring more than 3 million Cambodian people. The United States has supported the Pol Pot clique because it is the core force of enemies that have been expelled from Cambodia.

Last week, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States agreed to provide $5 million of the 1986 national budget for military assistance to the wanton coalition government. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz disclosed this during his meeting and talks with representatives of the Cambodian reactionaries. At the same time, observers in Asia realize that the antirevolutionaries who infiltrated into Cambodia from Thailand are alive because of backers in the United States. However, despite this backing, the antirevolutionaries cannot be saved.

As was reported in Phnom Penh, during the past 4 months, (?6) enemy bases along the Cambodian-Thai border were completely destroyed and 12,000 bandits put out of action. Furthermore, the Cambodian revolutionary army seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel. Thousands of former Pol Pot soldiers surrendered and have lived and worked peacefully. Everyone knows that this is the only analysis of the situation. However, as the U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has pointed out, accomplices of the Cambodian reactionaries in the United States were dreaming of sending U.S. troops to the Indochinese countries. In this connection, one would like to ask whether the White House has forgotten or does not want to remember the defeat of its adventure in Indochina 10 years ago.

U.S. PREPARING TO ATTACK HONDURAS FROM NICARACUA

LD132329 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by V. Solovyev]

[Text] Joint American-Honduran military maneuvers are continuing on an unprecedented scale in Honduras.

[V. Solovyev -- identified by screen caption] Their code name is Big Pine-III. Over the past 3 years the United States has carried out 12 major military exercises on Honduran territory. Nowhere else and at no other time have American generals held such a lengthy and uninterrupted series of varied exercises outside the borders of the United States. Nowhere else and at no other time have they left and do they leave, outside the confines of the United States, any installations or equipment after their exercises. Honduras is the exception. Here, under the pretext of joint maneuvers with the Honduran Army, the Pentagon has already created an extremely powerful militarist infrastructure, including a network of airports and naval bases.

Thousands of U.S. soldiers are constantly deployed in the country. For decades, Honduras -- for the United States -- has been nothing other than a supplier of bananas. But from the day the Sandinistas overthrew the Somoza dictatorship, Honduras has been turned by Washington into a bridgehead from which direct aggression against neighboring revolutionary Nicaragua can begin at any time. The U.S. Army has not yet crossed the Nicaraguan borders, but now, during the course of the maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of Nicaragua's borders, tank units brought over to Honduras have been deployed for the first time, together with units of special purpose troops -- those very forces within the U.S. Army intended to deliver a first strike.

A few days ago, President Reagan addressed his so-called peace plan to the Nicaraguan Government. The Nicaraguans described this plan, in essence a brazen ultimatum, as effectively a declaration of war. The White House, Honduras, Nicaragua -- these three words go together to form an association with the word aggression. Yes, the U.S. Administration is openly preparing for aggression against revolutionary Nicaragua. The roar coming from American tanks in Honduras, near Nicaragua's borders, sounds like an echo from Vietnam.

U.S. UNDERMINING MAGHREB ATTEMPTS AT UNITY

LD142321 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Vasiliy Yevgenyev commentary]

[Text] The idea of creating the singular Greater Arab Maghreb, a fraternal union of the peoples of northwest Africa became popular in the Maghreb countries long before they became independent politically. The common ethnographic composition of the population and the unity of language, religion, history, culture, and the geographical situation, and the joint struggle against the foreign enslavers, and finally the present economic and political interests logically are commensurate with creating the best conditions for the development of the close links between the Maghreb countries.

Why did this not take place? And why instead of union and close cooperation is there disunity and mutual confrontation? Finally, why are millions of dollars spent, not on development or on raising the living standards of the Maghreb inhabitants, but on the purchase of costly weapons and the construction of military installations? The reason for this, to a large extent, is due to the fact that the process of strengthening the unity of the Arab Maghreb is hampered by every means by the imperialist forces and in the first place by the United States. It is the United States that is aiding the emergence of the atmosphere of wariness and lack of confidence and helps in fanning the already existing hotbeds and the creation of new ones, and this, naturally, from purely selfish aims.

The state of disunity is one which permits Washington to strongly influence the political line of the Maghreb countries and broaden its military presence there. Here is an example. On 26 February 1983 a meeting took place between the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and the Moroccan King Hassan II. It looked as if an atmosphere of real political dialogue was emerging between the leaders of the Arab Maghreb and the roads were open to ending the long-drawn Western Sahara dispute, but U.S. diplomacy tried its best to frustrate the agreements reached between the two Arab Maghreb leaders and push their countries toward stepping up tension and creating an atmosphere that lacks confidence.

The American envoys made frequent visits to Morocco. We can learn from press reports that they made efforts to encourage Morocco to continue armed operations in the Western Sahara and they promised to increase military assistance and (?economic aid). In return, they asked for the right to set up U.S. military bases and branches for the Voice of America in Moroccan territory for subversive acts against the socialist and Arab countries. Naturally, when Morocco accepted these terms this caused a negative reaction in the other countries of the region, including Algeria.

Who benefited from this in the long run? The Arab Maghreb countries lost and no one benefited except U.S. imperialism, which expanded its positions in the North African region. In order to make the atmosphere unnaturally tense in the Arab Maghreb, Washington has been trying to push the leaders of the area to ask the United States for military and (?other aid).

This is not out of humanitarian considerations but out of the desire to obtain sure means of applying pressure on the Arab Maghreb countries. The acts of intimidation or harsh pressure also seem to serve the same aims. Holding maritime and aerial maneuvers and other actions near the borders of the Maghreb countries or deploying nuclear missiles close to them are normal means of intimidation by U.S. imperialism.

It was not by chance that the world press drew attention to the fact that the U.S. cruise missiles which have been deployed in Sicily are targeted, in accordance with their range, not against the Soviet Union, because only a small part of it falls within the range of these missiles, but against the countries of North Africa.

One can say that the North African countries have not only grasped what is behind the efforts of the United States to expand its influence and military presence in the Arab Maghreb, but they have confronted these efforts. Evidence of this is seen in the tangible steps which are aimed at strengthening unity between Algeria and Tunisia, and among Algeria, Mauritania, and Tunisia, but the task of strengthening the unity of all Arab Maghreb countries is regrettably slow moving and it is not producing the desired results. This could have moved forward much faster and with (?more results) had it not been for the interference of U.S. imperialism in the affairs of North Africa.

U.S. STANCE ON UN LAW OF SEA CONVENTION VIEWED

LD151728 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin; announcer-read report]

[Text] When the United States attempts to explain its military presence in one region of the world or another, the formula thought up for this purpose on so-called spheres of vital interests is often brought out. There is probably no one who could explain perfectly precisely what a sphere of vital interests is and why these spheres are frequently tens of thousands of kilometers from America's borders. One quarter of the entire U.S. Army is outside the country's borders, and about 2,000 military bases are scattered throughout the globe. The image of an octopus spreading its tentacles from Washington around the planet has already become a standard for the cartoonists, but this does reflect the true state of affairs.

A desire to dominate the world and to affirm its right to be master of the situation everywhere is the general line of the policy of official Washington. Recently, for example, ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that a U.S. major naval strategist thinks that in the not so distant future the American Marines will be faced with the task of defending the new borders of America. What are these new borders? Lieutenant Commander (James Stavrides) sees the oceans of the future as giant tracts of land scattered with installations for mining minerals. Just as at the end of the 19th century the army's task was the defense of continental resources at America's borders, so at the end of the 20th century the defense of resources and national policy in the oceans will become an important task, he says.

However, it should not be forgotten that, as a rule, minerals are extracted on the shelf adjacent to the country's coast. Is that not why the United States is refusing to sign the UN Law of the Sea Convention, which regulates norms of behavior for states?

REPORTAGE ON DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

'Official Report' Welcomes Visit

LD160811 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, arrives in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

An official report published here in connection with the forthcoming visit points out, in particular:

"Soviet people welcome the arrival of Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administrative Council, minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, in our country, and express confidence that the visit will promote further all-round development of friendly relations between the two countries, and their common struggle for the strengthening of the positions of world socialism and for stronger peace and international security."

Arrives, Met by Gromyko

LD161327 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS — Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, arrived in Moscow today on a friendly official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR and by other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Kwon Hui-kyong, the ambassador of the DPRK to the USSR.

DPRK INITIATIVE FOR REUNIFICATION DISCUSSED

Ho Tam's Remarks Cited

PM150845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by unnamed TASS correspondent: "At the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Session"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Apr -- A DPRK Supreme People's Assembly session has opened here. It is attended by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and other party and state leaders.

Delivering a report, Ho Tam, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, said that in celebrating the important year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, the entire Korean people passionately want to put an end to the split in the nation as soon as possible and implement the great cause of the fatherland's unification.

On behalf of the Supreme People's Assembly, the speaker proposed to the South Korean parliament holding North-South talks as a way to create the prerequisites that could be the turning point in improving the situation and in achieving national consensus and trust. The creation of favorable prerequisites for North-South dialogue and for the unification of the fatherland is a very important matter connected with the nation's vital interests. Since the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and South Korean parliament are made up of politicians from all political parties, the talks between representatives of the parliaments of North and South are to a certain extent national in character. Therefore, this would make it possible to conduct a dialogue on a democratic basis and to fully relect in the questions under discussion the will of the different strata of the population.

At the present stage, Ho Tam pointed out, North-South parliamentary talks are the most rational and realistic form of dialogue that will make it possible to surmount a whole range of difficulties. At the talks, it would be necessary first of all, as a practical measure, to discuss the question of adopting a joint nonaggression declaration in the interests of relaxing tension and improving relations between North and South.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution approving the initiatives contained in the report and also the "Letter to the Parliament of the Korean Republic [Koreyskaya Respublika]."

The letter proposes talks between the parliaments of the DPRK and South Korea which can be held both through the participation of deputies from one side in the other side's parliamentary sessions with equal rights and obligations and in the form of talks between parliamentary delegations. In this connection the letter contains the proposal to hold a preliminary meeting between representatives from the two sides in Panmunjom in early May 1985 to achieve a practical solution to the questions.

When questions of relaxation of tension and safeguarding of peace, including the question of nonaggression, have been solved between North and South, the enmity will disappear and confrontation will be eliminated. An atmosphere of trust will be created and the foundation laid for peace and peaceful unification. The parliamentary talks will undoubtedly pave the way to multilateral dialogue and provide the impetus for its successful conduct.

We are ready, the letter says, to discuss at parliamentary talks any proposal by the South Korean side if it is a contribution to relaxing tension and safeguarding peace. When the members of the two sides' parliaments find a common language at the negotiating table and look together for ways of ensuring a peaceful life for the nation, then there will be good conditions and the right atmosphere for top-level political talks between North and South.

The session agenda includes a discussion of the results of the implementation of the DPRK state budget for 1984 and the country's draft state budget for 1985.

U.S. Creating Obstacles

PM160943 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Apr 85 p 3

[Vladimir Solovyev "Commentator's Column": "Important Initiative"]

[Text] Participants in the session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, which ended recently in Pyongyang, have put forward an initiative aimed at overcoming the nation's division and improving the political atmosphere in Asia and on the Korean peninsula.

The supreme organ of state power adopted a "Letter to the Parliament of South Korea," containing the proposal to begin talks between the parliaments of the DPRK and South Korea with a view to reducing tension and creating preconditions for dialogue between the North and South and the peaceful reunification of the country. In this connection, the letter contains the proposal to hold a preliminary meeting in early May 1985 in the city of Panmunjom, to seek the practical resolution of questions.

As Ho Tam, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Party Central Committee, and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, noted in a report, "it would be necessary first and foremost as a practical measure to discuss the question of adopting a joint declaration on nonaggression in the interests of relaxing tension and improving relations between the North and South" at parliamentary talks which are a very rational and real form of dialogue.

The DPRK Supreme People's Assembly new peace initiatives have provoked a broad positive response in progressive public circles of the region's countries. The public points out that the implementation of these initiatives could be a weighty contribution to the cause of consolidating peace.

At the same time it is striking that Washington and Seoul have been holding the large-scale "Team Spirit-85" maneuvers in South Korea for 2 months now. These are rightly being described as a military provocation against the DPRK, since the war games participants -- hiding behind false talk about the "threat from the North" -- do not conceal the direction of the forces' attacks being rehearsed at the maneuvers. It is impossible not to agree with the just remark made by the newspaper NODONG SINMUN that the provocative U.S. actions are creating obstacles in the way of talks to normalize the situation.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON NAKASONE-GUZHENKO TALKS

PM151018 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expansion of Ties"]

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Apr -- Prime Minister Y. Nakasone of Japan received 11 April T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of Merchant Marine and chairman of the USSR-Japan Society Board, who is here at the invitation of Japanese organizations for friendship with the Soviet Union. The prime minister stressed the great importance of his recent conversation with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He pointed out that Japanese-Soviet relations are at present developing toward consolidating and stressed the need for their further development.

T.B. Guzhenko, pointing out that the Soviet Union advocates the expansion of mutually advantageous relations of cooperation with Japan, noted the great importance of the activation of economic, cultural, and other ties between the two countries. He emphasized the need to make efforts for the sake of preserving peace and preventing an arms race.

USSR Ambassador to Japan P.A. Abrasimov was present at the conversation.

JAPAN TRIP DELAYED FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

OW121023 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO — Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov is postponing his planned visit to Japan because of the first Central Committee meeting to be held under Mikhail Gorbachev, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

He said the Central Committee meeting is likely to open around April 22 with Antonov and other Soviet leaders in attendance.

Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov, another Central Committee member, will also be in Moscow for the meeting, the ministry official said.

Antonov had planned to visit Japan later this month for talks with Japanese officials and to attend Soviet national day celebrations at the Tsukuba science exposition on April 22.

One of the potential subjects of the Central Committee meeting is the appointment of new Politburo members, hinted the Japanese official who declined to be identified.

NURIYEV RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S SUREN 11 APRIL

PM151041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Ch. Suren, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, 11 April.

A talk took place on questions of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation.

T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH INDIA MARKED

PM151304 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Nikolayev commentary: "USSR-India: Landmark in History. On the 38th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] The annals of Soviet-Indian relations abound with dates marking historical landmarks that are important for the peoples of both countries. One of them is 13 April 1947. It was on that spring day 38 years ago, 4 months after the tricolor flag of independent India was raised above Delhi's Red Fort, that the Soviet Union announced the recognition of India's provisional government headed by J. Nehru.

The official announcement of the USSR and Indian Governments' decision to exchange diplomatic missions at the ambassadorial level occupies only 14 lines on a page in IZVESTIYA now yellow with age, but it was this announcement, published simultaneously in Moscow and Delhi, that marked the beginning of the process of active development and strengthening of friendly relations between our countries.

The Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, concluded in August 1971, provided a reliable political and legal basis for them. This treaty is a living embodiment of the high level of multifaceted ties and traditional friendship between the two countries' peoples, which is an important factor in peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The initiatives by the Government of India acting as leader of the Nonaligned Movement, initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war and at mutual understanding and friendship among peoples, are positively assessed in the USSR.

An important role in the development of economic and trade relations between our countries will be played by the long-term program of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, signed in March 1979, which defines the directions and form of its further growth in the next 10-15 years.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said in one of his speeches on All India Radio: "We highly value the broad and time-tested ties with the Soviet Union based on cooperation, friendship, and vitally important support when it is most needed."

Noting with satisfaction the dynamism and diversified nature of fruitfully developing Soviet-Indian relations, Soviet people express confidence that they will continue to develop in the interests of our countries and peoples.

PRAVDA CITES GANDHI'S STATEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY

PM151019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "R. Gandhi's Statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 12 Apr -- India's foreign policy course, whose foundations were laid more than 37 years ago, has helped to strengthen its international prestige, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stated in Parliament during a debate on the Republic's foreign policy. In a sense, this course is a continuation of the Indian national liberation movement. We struggled, R. Gandhi went on to say, against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and all forms of domination and discrimination.

Today we continue to struggle against these forces everywhere, and also against neo-colonialism. It was this foreign policy that made it possible to lay the foundations of the Nonaligned Movement, which has helped to eliminate many hotbeds of conflict. "We will continue to follow this course in the interests of peace, disarmament, and a more just social and economic order," the prime minister stressed.

Rajiv Gandhi expressed deep satisfaction with the firm nature of Indian-Soviet relations, stressing that they are "of a very friendly nature." "The Soviet Union is our old friend which has always been on India's side in times of difficult trials," he stated.

Concerning India's relations with the United States, R. Gandhi noted that one of the factors having a negative effect on them is the mass U.S. deliveries of sophisticated arms to Pakistan. Moreover, India is coming to believe that the United States is not taking the proper measures with regard to the nuclear program being carried out by Pakistan. Technology for the production of nuclear weapons is continuing to leak into Pakistan.

The Indian head of government declared India's determination, as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, to do everything to promote the speediest ending of the Iran-Iraq war. He confirmed that India will continue to give all-around support to the Palestinian people's just struggle for their inalienable right to their own independent state and to the struggle for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism in southern Africa and against South Africa's policy of apartheid.

SOVIET-INDIAN SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL LAW HELD

LD151731 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Jodhpur, Rajasthan State April 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Boris Zaytsev reports:

A Soviet-Indian seminar on international law and efforts for peace ended here today. It was attended by members of India's Government and Supreme Court, prominent public figures and a Soviet delegation led by Boris Kravtsov, justice minister of the USSR. They examined a wide range of problems connected with limiting the nuclear arms race and preventing the militarization of outer space. Speakers condemned the Reagan administration's dangerous policy of working up international tension and developing and deploying ever new kinds of arms. The attenders hailed the Soviet peace initiatives for curbing the arms race and precluding its extension into outer space.

A joint resolution passed at the seminar said that the meeting had been helpful in terms of further developing cooperation between Soviet and Indian lawyers and stepping up their efforts to improve the international climate and strengthen friendly relations between India and the USSR.

Jitendra Sharma, secretary-general of the Association of Democratic Lawyers were deeply worried by the aggravation of the international situation caused by the adventurist policy of Washington which contemplated plans to deploy lethal weapons in space. All peace-loving forces were widely marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan this year, Jitendra Sharma said. In this connection he called for a more active anti-war movement and more vigorous oposition to the aggressive policy of the United States.

PDPA SLOGANS FOR REVOLUTION COMMEMORATION CITED

PM120810 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Apr 85 p 3

[TASS report: "In Preparation for the Anniversary"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Apr -- The newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, organ of the PDPA Central Committee, has published the PDPA Central Committee's slogans for the April Revolution's 7th anniversary. They contain a call to the country's workers, peasants, and intelligentsia to rally their ranks even more closely around the PDPA and its leading nucleus, the PDPA Central Committee, to step up the struggle against the armed counterrevolution, and to strengthen by all possible means the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces which guard Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity and repulse the intrigues of imperialist forces headed by the United States and of regional reaction.

The PDPA Central Committee calls on all working people to play an even more active part in the motherland's industrial, agricultural, and social development and to augment the PDPA's ranks.

The slogans express total support for the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, the inviolable bulwark of peace throughout the world and of the struggle by all peace-loving forces on the planet against the threat of unleashing wars and the arms race and for general and total disarmament. Emphasis is placed on the further strengthening of Afghan-Soviet friendship and the international workers and national liberation movements.

DRA REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL TO CONVENE JIRGA

LD122116 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Kabul April 12 TASS -- An extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan devoted to the convocation of the Loya Jirga (Supreme Assembly) took place in the Afghan capital.

On the intitiative of Barak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, the participants in the session decided to convene the Loya Jirga in the current Afghan year (March 1985-March 1986) and to include in its agenda questions of ensuring lasting peace and security in the country, ways to put an end to the intervention of the forces of imperialism and reaction in the internal affairs of the country and to an undeclared war waged against it, the implementation of the national democratic revolution and the broadest possible involvement of the mass of the population in it, and also questions of the domestic and foreign policies of the People's Democratic Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Afghanistan.

The extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council decided to form a high organisational commission under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal to prepare and hold the Loya Jirga.

USSR-DRA TRANSPORT ROUTES WELL DEFENDED

PM150901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Ustinov dispatch from Afghanistan: "Traffic Is Flowing Through the Pass"]

[Text] The tone and content of Western news media reports about Afghanistan have long since ceased to amaze anyone. Not a word is said about what is actually happening in the Republic, about what dominates its people's lives.

Nothing is said about the fact that industry is developing and the working class strengthening. That peasants, landless in the past, receive warrants from the state entitling them to their own fields. That women are acquiring the same rights as men. "Who is interested..." The imperialist news media find it much more to their advantage to keep the public believing that life in Afghanistan today is "doom and gloom" and "unending troubles." Any pretext, any story that sounds "plausible" is good enough.

Thus, in recent days too, a concerted chorus of Western news agencies and subversive radio centers has been breathlessly telling the world that as a result of alleged acts of sabotage, counterrevolutionaries have disrupted the country's major transport highway linking Kabul with the northern border, that the "freedom fighters" (U.S. President Reagan's favorite term when speaking about the dushmans) have allegedly succeeded in destroying the high-altitude Salang tunnel. All this is reported not only in earnest but also with the customary dose of gloating satisfaction.

What is true and what is false here? Unquestionably, the highway from Hayraton, the major river port on the Amu-Darya to the Afghan capital assumed great importance for the DRA after the revolution. The undeclared war, world reaction's brazen interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and the economic boycott imposed by the enemies of the young Republic's new system sharply reduced the country's traditional trade relations with many of the region's states. Now, everything necessary for the normal life of the DRA and its people comes from the north, from the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and other trade partners which have remained true to longstanding business cooperation and are not intimidated by Washington's big stick. Afghan export goods flow in the other direction.

All this is true. It is also true that the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan and their mercenary hirelings who operate within the dushman gangs would like to disrupt this highway. However, precisely because of its importance it is being carefully and reliably guarded. The forces of law and order firmly rebuff any attempt by the counter-revolutionaries to stop traffic along the route, to interrupt its working rhythm. Special attention is paid to the protection of the 2,700-meters-long high-altitude tunnel through the Salang Pass in the Hindukush mountains and to maintaining it in good technical order.

In the words of an old Afghan proverb, the ballyhoo raised in the West on the subject of the Salang Tunnel is a funeral without the corpse. According to an official report of BAKHTAR, the DRA news agency, the motor highway from Hayraton to Kabul remains open to traffic along its whole length, including the tunnel in the mountains. During the past 6 weeks alone 18,606 motor vehicles have passed in both directions carrying fuel, construction materials, machinery, food, clothing, medicines, and grain seed from the north to the south and cotton, fruit, karakul, and carpets from the south to the north.

The transport route linking the USSR border and Kabul, built more than 20 years ago by Afghan workers and Soviet specialists, continues to serve our friendly neighbor faithfully and it is beyond anybody's strength to disrupt its traffic even for a day.

BROCHURE PUBLISHED ON CIA ACTIVITY IN DRA

LD152154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Report by correspondent in Afghanistan Boris Savodyan]

[Text] An illustrated brochure entitled "$650 Million for Death and Destruction" has appeared on bookstore counters in the capital of Afghanistan.

The brochure contains material gathered by Afghan journalists on the CIA's subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The fundamental aim of this espionage department, the brochure says, is to conduct subversive activities against peoples who are fighting for their national and social liberation.

The United States adopted an anti-Afghan attitude immediately after the victory of the national democratic revolution of April 1978. Today, by the admission of THE WASHINGTON POST, the CIA's secret aid to the dushmans, has become the largest secret U.S. operation in the past few years. Up to now, this subversive organization has assigned $650 million for conducting an undeclared war against Afghanistan. The brochure shows graphically what these dollars turn into for the people of Afghanistan: blown-up bridges, trade centers, and mosques; women, children, and old people killed. Many lives were lost in the explosions orgainzed by the dushmans, at Kabul Airport. Dozens of children died during a children's show when bombs planted by the bandits exploded in the building of the Ariana cinema and also in one of Kabul's trolley-buses. The brochure stresses that the U.S. CIA is behind these criminals. It instigates the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

DRA ENVOY PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOVIET WORKERS

LD131659 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Excerpts] An award presentation ceremony for a large group of Soviet specialists who worked at enterprises in Afghanistan, was held in Moscow at the DRA Embassy. Our correspondent Aleksandr Levchenko reports:

[Levchenko] The high awards of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were conferred upon 57 Soviet specialists -- engineers, builders, economists, and tradesmen. Over a number of years they passed on rich work experience to their Afghan colleagues. Soviet-Afghan cooperation now covers practically all branches of Afghanistan's economy, culture, health services, and education. Enterprises and projects created with the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union now provide more than 75 percent of (?routine factory) output, 60 percent of electricity produced, and 100 percent of natural gas extraction.

Speaking at the festive award presentation ceremony, Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, said:

[Begin Mangal recording in vernacular, with superimposed Russian translation] It is a great joy for me to present these awards to our Soviet friends as a recognition of their labor recognition by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA. In the years that have passed, the people of Afghanistan have achieved great successes, despite the undeclared war imperialism is waging against the republic. Our people are not alone in their struggle. The socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union, are helping us to build a progressive and independent Afghanistan.

The awards I confer today are testimony to the gratitude of the people and the Government of Afghanistan to the Soviet people for the assistance which is being given in various industries and evidence of their lofty services to Afghanistan. The government and the people of our country highly evaluate and will never forget how, in difficult moments in the history of our country, the Soviet people generously shared their experience and advanced knowledge, essential for Afghanistan's development and prosperity. [end recording]

AFGHAN CLERGY CONDEMN IRANIAN ANTI-DRA ACTIONS

TA121817 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Dear listeners, the DRA's supreme council of ulema and clergy has published a statement on the escalation of conspiracies and seditions by Iran's ruling circles against Afghanistan. The council has stressed that with the passage of time, Iranian reactionaries have openly interfered in the DRA's affairs, have set up and armed counterrevolutionary bands, and are coordinating the subversive activity of these bands in the DRA's territory.

At the same time, Iran's reactionary circles are endeavoring to fan the flames of religious discord and intolerance in Afghanistan. They have also launched a slanderous and false campaign aimed at inducing Afghans to leave their birthplaces and join criminal anti-Islamic and anti-Afghan groups, and also in order to use them as cannon fodder in the Iran-Iraq war.

The DRA's supreme council of ulema and clergy, on behalf of the country's religious figures and people, decisively protests Iran's reactionary efforts to confine to Iran the Afghan people's right to determine their future.

The statement goes on to say that the years that have passed since the revolution's victory have convincingly shown that in the DRA the decrees of Islam are strictly observed. The principle of observance and respect of Islam have been stipulated in the country's main legal document, that is in the basic principles of the DRA. After the April Revolution's victory, the DRA's Government has altogether spent 851 million afghanis for the repair of existing mosques, the construction of new mosques, and in aid for the clergy. In order to aid and assist religious Muslim clergy to carry out their religious duties and ceremonies, the general directorate of religious affairs affiliated with the DRA's Council of Ministers was established. Recently this directorate has been transformed into the DRA's Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment.

The DRA's supreme council of ulema and clergy called on all Afghan Muslims to decisively confront the conspiracies and encroachments of counterrevolutionary elements and their supporters.

BRIEFS

USSR-INDIAN TRADE PROTOCOL -- Delhi, 14 Apr (TASS) -- A meeting of the Soviet-Indian working group on trade has ended here. A protocol signed on the results of its work notes that the sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the substantial growth in the trade turnover between the two countries in 1984 and in the first quarter of the current year. The meeting discussed the prospects and main areas for development of trade links between the USSR and India in the 1986-90 period as well as matters connected with the signing of a new 5-year Soviet-Indian trade agreement. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0455 GMT 14 Apr 85 LD]

TASS CITES HENG SAMRIN NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

LD150944 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh April 15 TASS -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea which is confidently moving forward along the path of building the foundations of socialism has made a perceptible headway in various spheres of social, economic and cultural development since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime of genocide. This has been stressed in a message of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the State Council of Kampuchea Heng Samrin to officers and men of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea and the working people of the Republic on the occasion of the traditional Khmer New Year holiday.

In the past several months the Armed Forces of the country supported by Vietnamese volunteers routed major bases of the Khmer reactionary forces on the Kampuchean-Thai border which served as a place d'armes of espionage and subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people reliably protect the gains of the revolution and worthily repulse the treacherous intrigues of imperialist and world reactionary forces.

The consolidation of peace and security in South-East Asia and the world over is the main task of the foreign policy of the Kampuchean state. We are full of resolve to further make our contribution to the struggle of the socialist countries, of progressive public in general, against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, for curbing the arms race, the message underlines.

CPSU DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO LAOS

PM121419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, was in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] 2-8 April to exchange experience on party leadership of capital construction.

The delegation was received by Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and Lao Council of Ministers deputy chairman and foreign minister.

RYABOV RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER GERLE

PM151043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Certain questions of cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in the sphere of the chemical industry were discussed during a talk between Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Gerle, deputy premier of the CSSR Government.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES SFRY'S CKREBIC 15 APR

LD151439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers today received Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and had a friendly talk with him. Drulovic, ambassador of the SFRY, took part in the conversation.

TANJUG Report

LD151607 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow: Dusan Ckrebic, Serbian SR Presidency president, had talks with Vitaliy Vorotnikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and RSFSR Council of Ministers chairman in Moscow today. The talks were also attended by Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister for foreign affairs, and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in the Soviet Union.

Ckrebic and Vorotnikov conducted an exchange of views in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on the further development of cooperation between the Serbian Socialist Republic and the RSFSR within the framework of the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations on the whole. [sentence indistinct] Both sides stressed that considerable opportunities existed in a number of fields for this cooperation to continue to develop in line with the well-known, jointly established principles. Reference was also made to some topical international issues.

Following the talks, Vitaliy Vorotnikov gave a luncheon in honor of the Ckrebric, who had arrived in Moscow en route from China, where he was visiting as the head of an LCY study delegation.

SOKOLOV AWARDED POLISH ORDER OF MERIT IN WARSAW

PM151310 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "High Award"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, who is on an official friendly visit here, today saw the sights of the Polish capital.

The USSR defense minister was received by H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State. Questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation and current international problems were discussed during a warm comradely talk.

H. Jablonski presented the distinguished Soviet guest with the Polish Order of Merit Second Class With Star, which he has been awarded for his particular contribution to strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms and cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the Polish People's Army.

In his speech of thanks for the high award Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov stated that he sees it as proof of the friendship and cooperation which are growing stronger with every passing year between the two fraternal armies and of their close collaboration in the cause of defending our countries' socialist gains. The peoples and armies of the socialist community countries together with all progressive mankind, he stressed, are now preparing to ceremonially mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism. This jubilee, S.L. Sokolov stressed, is not only a celebration of socialist gains but a call for vigilance and constant readiness to reliably defend our peoples' peaceful labor.

Army General F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, and A.N. Aksenov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, attended the presentation ceremony.

DEMICHEV ARRIVES IN WARSAW FOR CULTURE DAYS

LD151335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] An official delegation headed by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, left Moscow for Warsaw today to take part in the Soviet Culture Days dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic [PPR] and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

The delegation was greeted at the airport in Warsaw by Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Zygulski, PPR minister of culture, and other officials. Aksenov, USSR ambassador in Poland, was in the welcoming party.

SOVIET, POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM151256 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Soviet-Polish consultations on questions pertaining to United Nations activities were held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs 11 April. V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium; Yu.M. Rybakov, chief of section at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Piotr Freberg, director of the International Political and Economic Organizations Department of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; took part in them.

ZIMYANIN, DELEGATION CONTINUE FRG VISIT

Tour Hamburg

LD151434 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Hamburg April 15 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, now staying here at the invitation of the FRG Bundestag, today visited the house-museum of Ernst Thaelmann in Eppendorf, a working-class district of Hamburg. The visit coincided with the 99th anniversary of the birth of the leader of German Communists, glorious son of the German working class and fiery anti-fascist. This event is extensively marked by the progressive West German public. The square adjoining the house-museum was recently named Ernst Thaelmann Square by decision of the Senate (government) of Hamburg, the FRG's biggest city having the status of an independent federal land. This decision is a result of stubborn struggle conducted by Communists, Social Democrats and many rank-and-file inhabitants of the city who demanded the perpetuation of the name of their outstanding countryman.

The delegation inspected the display of the house-museum about the life and struggle of Ernst Thaelmann who was killed by SS-men in Hitler's Buchenwald concentration camp in 1944. A bouquet of red carnations was laid to E. Thaelmann's bust.

On behalf of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Mikhail Zimyanin made the following entry in the VIP book: "The display of the wonderful Ernst Thaelmann Museum recreates the unforgettable image of the glorious son of the German working class, outstanding leader of the international communist and workers' movement whose name is treasured by all fighters against fascism and war, for peace, democracy and socialism. Soviet people revere memory of Ernst Thaelmann and are convinced that the cause to which he had devoted and given his life will be worthily continued by new generations of fighters for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, peace and socialism".

Also today the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR visited the Hamburg Town Hall. The guests were warmly greeted by the chairman of the Hamburg City Assembly of Deputies Peter Schulz. Members of the delegation had conversations with members of parliament, politicians, public figures, representatives of the city's business and scientific community.

Attend Reception

LD152022 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Hamburg April 15 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, on a visit here at the invitation of the West German Bundestag, today visited a synchrotron in Hamburg, familiarized themselves with the structure of one of the world's major research centres here, engaged in the study of elementary particle physics, and examined its laboratories where West German researchers work together with their Soviet colleagues.

In the evening, the president of the Senate (government), first Burgomaster of Hamburg Klaus von Dohnanyi staged a reception in honour of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, at which Zimyanin and Von Dohnanyi exchanged speeches.

Expressing gratitude for the hospitable reception in Hamburg, Zimyanin stressed that the Soviet Union, faithful to the principles of the Leninist policy of co-existence between states with different social systems, is doing its utmost to prevent nuclear war. That is why we are resolutely opposed to the race of nuclear armaments, to the militarization of outer space, and favour all-round consolidation of international security. Precisely such is the essence of Soviet foreign policy initiatives advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his PRAVDA interview.

We came to the Federal Republic of Germany, Zimyanin said, to discuss with parliamentarians, state and political figures issues of the present-day international situation. The direction of its development will determine the destinies of millions of people. For their part, the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet parliamentarians are prepared for constructive talks directed at defusing international tension, at strengthening and promoting trust.

The Hamburg residents, Zimyanin pointed out, know what immeasurable calamities are brought on by the flames of war. It is extremely important to remember the losses and to honour the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe so that the new generation, who knows about the war only from books, take in the lessons of the past, and seek to live in peace and to prevent another tragedy.

In his speech, Von Dohnanyi stressed the importance of continuing the political dialogue and cooperation between the FRG and the Soviet Union in various spheres in the name of preserving peace and mutual understanding between the peoples. He expressed the confidence that the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation will serve precisely these objectives.

Meet Vogel in Bonn

LD161030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, 16 Apr (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which is in the FRG and is led by Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived today in Bonn from Hamburg.

In the morning the delegation had a meeting with Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction.

PCF HEAD MARCHAIS THANKS CPSU FOR GREETINGS

PM150957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear comrades, on behalf of the French Communist Party Central Committee and myself I should like to thank you for the greetings and wishes for success sent us by the CPSU Central Committee after our party's 25th congress.

You may rest assured of our desire to develop the cooperation between our parties in the interests of our great common goals.

With cordial comradely greetings,

George Marchais

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD151739 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] A regular session of the Mixed Soviet-French Commission on Cultural Ties was held in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 9 to 15 April. The two sides agreed and signed a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1985-86. The document envisages further development of cooperation between our countries in the fields of science, education, culture, art, cinematography, radio and television, publishing, and tourism.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS GREEK PRESIDENT SARTZETAKIS

LD081402 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- On the occasion of the national holiday of Greece -- the Independence Day, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has addressed a telegram to President Christos Sartzetakis of the Republic of Greece conveying congratulations and sincere wishes of happiness and well-being to the president and the people of Greece.

The reply telegram addressed to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet contains sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegram expressed the hope that the development of relations of traditional friendship and goodneighbourliness between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece will contribute to preserving peace in Europe and all over the world.

Return Greetings

LD152335 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Christos Sartzetakis has thanked the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the congratulations on his election to the post of president of the Hellenic Republic.

"Traditional friendly relations between our countries consolidate my confidence that our cooperation will continue to develop in the future for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace all over the world," his message says.

GORBACHEV RESPONDS TO SUDANESE LEADER'S MESSAGE

NC151555 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 15 (AFP) -- The new Sudanese military regime wants to improve relations with Ethiopia, Libya and the Soviet Union, its leader General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab said here today.

Relations between the former regime of Ja'far Numayri and "certain countries", including the three he mentioned, were "not what they should be", Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab told his second press conference since the military overthrew President Numayri on April 6.

He said he had sent a message to this effect to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and had received a "positive response."

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SUDAN

PM151031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Peresada under the rubric "Week's Echo": "Sudan: Change of Regime"]

[Text] Cairo, 14 Apr -- Early on the morning of 6 April a convoy of tanks and trucks carrying soldiers entered the Sudanese capital. The armored vehicles took up positions at all strategically important points of Khartoum. Armed patrols encircled the government institution buildings. Within a few hours, Sudanese radio broadcast an announcement stating that a military coup had taken place in the country.

This announcement was read by Colonel General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, who led the coup. He announced that President Numayri and all vice presidents and ministers had been deposed, that parliament and the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union party and local administrative organs had been dissolved, that the Constitution had been suspended, and martial law had been introduced. He said that the military had taken power into their hands for a "limited period," as a result of the situation in the country.

Let us recall that President Numayri had been in power since May 1969. In the initial period of his rule, several positive transformations were implemented. Then the regime underwent a change. The principles of "free enterprise" and an "open door" to private capital were established in the Sudanese economy. The tempo of commodity production began to decline steadily. Sudan, which was already one of the world's poorest countries, was in the grip of a severe economic crisis.

Having "turned its face to capitalism," the regime gambled on Western and above all U.S. "aid." In the past 10 years, Sudan's foreign debts have increased 15 times over and reached $9 billion. However, despite "dollar injections" the country's economy continued to disintegrate, not least because a considerable proportion of U.S. "aid" was earmarked not for economic but for military purposes.

The regime's antipopular policy in the country was combined increasingly closely with its pro-imperialist course in the international arena. To earn "aid" from across the ocean, Numayri turned Sudan into a U.S. military bridgehead. Maneuvers with the participation of U.S. troops began to be held on its territory and Khartoum, in unison with Washington, issued threats against neighboring states with progressive regimes.

In September 1983 a "policy of Islamization" began to be pursued in Sudan. Its most important element was the replacement of civil laws by Islamic legislation based on the shar'ia. The grim traditions of the Middle Ages were reborn.

The strongest indignation over the dissemination of Islamic laws appeared in the south of Sudan, which is mainly populated by Christians and animists, who make up one-fourth of the country's population. The inhabitants of the southern provinces, which were seeking autonomy, interpreted Islamization as an encroachment on their faith and culture and the foundations of their lives. Armed clashes with the government troops, which had almost ceased, flared up again with new force there.

In March this year, the government did away with state subsidies on necessities. This decision was made on the recommendation of the IMF and the United States in the interests of "normalizing finances" and was regarded as a guarantee for obtaining new handouts from across the ocean, including handouts for military purposes. Having signed the decree on the repeal of the subsidies, Numayri went to Washington. Meanwhile, the internal political situation in Sudan had been sharply exacerbated. The abolition of subsidies led to a new leap in prices, primarily for food.

Riots erupted in Khartoum and antigovernment demonstrations began. They were broken up by the police, but the wave of the people's anger could not be stopped. In response to the repressions, a general strike was announced 4 April at the call of the trade unions. It was at the height of the strike that the coup took place. Dissatisfaction with Numayri's policy had existed for a long time, but the working people's powerful demonstration impelled the military to take action. The strike was the most important factor contributing to the regime's downfall.

Immediately after the coup, on orders from the military administration hundreds of political prisoners, including a group of Communists, were released from the prisons. At the same time prominent figures and supporters of the former regime were arrested. A supreme organ of power -- the Transitional Military Council -- has been formed to lead the country. It includes 15 generals headed by Al-Dhahab. The military administration defined its program aims in a number of stages. It singles out tasks such as overcoming the results of the former regime's rule, salvaging the Sudanese economy, democratizing sociopolitical life, observing the principles of nonalignment, steering a course that rules out the country's participation in axes and blocs, and settling relations with some neighboring states through dialogue.

The fact that "interest in maintaining good and permanent ties with the United States" has been declared is also noteworthy. For its part, Washington has hastened to notify Khartoum that the practice of granting it "aid" will be retained and it rapidly offered a "starter" portion of $40 million.

To judge by reports from Khartoum, there has been a sharp increase in the political role of parties and organizations opposed to the former regime -- the Communists, Nasirists, and a number of Muslim and other groupings. A fundamental question perturbing them today is what Sudan's future system will be. In conjunction with the trade unions they are acting as an "association of national forces" whose delegates are adopting a common stance at the talks continuing with the military administration. The aim of the present stage of the talks is to form a national-democratic government for a transitional period.

The Sudanese are also faced with other, no less important, questions: How to restore the disrupted economy? How to ensure the firm union of "north and south?" Within what framework will the democratization of political life be carried out? There are many problems. What matters most is how they are resolved: Will the country succeed in ridding itself of the very grave legacy left by the previous regime?

ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN TEHRAN REPORTED

GF121336 Baku International Service in Persian 1300 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] According to reports received from news agencies from the capital of Iran, there have been huge demonstrations in Tehran. Participants have demanded an immediate end to the war with Iraq. Observers say that this bloody war has weakened the material and human resources of the two countries and that this war prevents them from carrying out their duties to wage their campaigns against imperialism. The war is only in the interest of the West and Israel, as they make use of this war for their own interests.

DEMCHENKO REITERATES USSR STAND ON GULF WAR

PM151003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "To Extinguish the Conflagration of Conflict"]

[Text] Alarming reports continue coming from the Iran-Iraq front: For more than 1 month now, the warring countries have been bombing and shelling each other's population centers, including major cities. The list of casualties and destruction is growing. More and more families are losing children and breadwinners. However, the ferocity in the course of this senseless war between two neighboring Muslim states is not diminishing.

In the opinion of military observers, the offensive launched by the Iranian Army in mid-March under the code name "Badr" has not achieved its purpose. After an initial advance, the Iranian Army subsequently lost the territory it had occupied. It failed to cut the important Baghdad-Basra road. The fighting was of an extremely persistent nature. It has died down now, but the military tension in the region remains quite high.

A ray of hope that the hostilities could be ended and talks begin shone forth after the Iranian and Iraqi Governments responded to a UN appeal by agreeing to receive Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of that organization. Now his talks in Tehran, Baghdad, and a number of other neighboring capitals have ended, and the earlier hopes have unfortunately dwindled. The sides' positions, he declared, are "as far apart as before." It was not possible even to reach agreement on ending the strikes against cities, which result in considerable casualties among the civilian population.

Nevertheless, Perez de Cuellar called his visit "very useful," as he was able to "correctly assess the situation" and establish personal contact with politicians in the two countries. Naturally, it is a question of continuing the efforts aimed at ending the war and bringing the sides to the negotiating table. The need for this is growing all the more because, to judge from reports in foreign newspapers, including London's SUNDAY TIMES, U.S. involvement in the hostilities has been increasing recently despite its official declarations of neutrality. The facts cited by journalists are very disturbing.

Let us recall that the Soviet Union's position remains immutable: Our country resolutely advocates the speediest ending of the Iran-Iraq conflict and a switch to political means of resolving the disputed questions between Iran and Iraq. This would undoubtedly accord both with the two countries' interests and with the cause of peace as a whole.

IZVESTIYA ON PEREZ DE CUELLAR IRAQ, IRAN VISITS

PM121243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Iraq-Iran" rubric]

[Text] New York, 9 Apr -- UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar has visited Iran and Iraq in line with the accords that had been reached and in connection with the deterioration of the situation on the Iran-Iraq front.

In Tehran J. Perez de Cuellar met with Iranian President S.A. Khamene'i, Foreign Minister 'A.A. Velayati, and Supreme Defense Council spokesman A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani; in Baghdad he met with Iraqi President S. Husayn and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister T. 'Aziz. During the meetings the Iranian and Iraqi sides expressed their views regarding possibilities of settling the military conflict.

J. Perez de Cuellar said that the task of the United Nations is to strengthen peace and prevent war.

TASS CITES IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE REPORTS

12 April

LD121632 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 12 TASS -- Iraqi aviation in the past 24 hours dealt blows to Iranian positions and troop concentrations east of the River Tigris, the Iraqi High Military Command said in the latest communique. Iraqi warplanes and helicopters flew 113 combat sorties, destroying several enemy launches, artillery pieces, shelters and observations posts as well as ammunition depots in the course of their bombing runs. Iranian artillery shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali and the suburbs of Al-Qurnah.

Nicosia April 12 TASS -- Iranian air-defense units yesterday drove off enemy fighters trying to break through to attack the cities of Ilam, Dehloran, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zohab, the news agency IRNA of Iran said in a communique on the situation on the front. Artillery exchanges and local fighting continued in several sectors of the front. Iraqi forces suffered manpower and materiel losses.

14 April

LD141027 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 14 TASS -- Iraqi Air Force planes Saturday [13 April] flew 128 combat sorties east of the River Tigris, the Iraqi High Military Command said in a communique. Also in that region as well as in the Maysan sector, Iranian positions were subjected to intensive artillery fire.

Iranian artillery pounded the cities of Kazimiyah and Al-Qurnah as well as the village of Khurmal.

Nicosia April 14 TASS -- There were intensive artillery exchanges in the southern sector of the front Saturday. The news agency IRNA of Iran reported. The enemy suffered manpower and materiel losses.

TASS REPORTS ISRAEL'S WEIZMAN DEPARTS FOR CAIRO

LD160609 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Amman April 16 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, Israeli Minister Ezer Weizman has left for Cairo. The visit has been undertaken within the framework of Tel Aviv's efforts to "revive" the Camp David agreement. Weizman -- one of the makers of the deal -- went to Egypt to settle the question of restoring relations between the two countries at embassy level. Egypt is known to have recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv in 1982 as a token of protest at Israel's barbarous aggression against sovereign Lebanon.

In Arab circles, this visit is being linked with the Middle East tour by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and is regarded as another attempt by the United States and Israel to put pressure on Arab countries in order to urge them on to a continuation of the process of capitulatory separate deals after the Camp David manner.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON GOALS OF ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

LD131714 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 13 Apr 85

["Israel's 'Aggressive Withdrawal' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- The Israeli invaders are being forced to leave Lebanon, pushed by strikes of the Lebanese patriots who are waging courageous liberation struggle, IZVESTIYA's political news analyst Konstantin Geyvandov writes today.

This fact is undeniable, although Tel Aviv officials stubbornly refuse to admit it. Nevertheless, the aggressors still count on benefits for themselves, the news analyst observes.

The Israelis are seeking to accomplish at least three tasks: to compel the leadership of the Lebanese resistance movement to give up their fight against the Israeli Army, create conditions for establishing a "security zone" in southern Lebanon by heightening tension in the Sada region; finally, to thwart the process of settling the political crisis and kindle the civil war in Lebanon by inciting an armed conflict between the forces committed to the country's liberation from Israeli occupation and right-wing pro-Israeli extremists. The fulfillment of the latter task is to be facilitated by the putsch staged by Israeli agents within the right-wing Christian "Lebanese Forces."

Precisely this is meant by Israeli leaders when they talk about their "interest in improving the situation" and, using the remarks by Prime Minister Peres, "in creating civilized conditions for holding talks with a view to working out a solution". It is easy to imagine what kind of solution the American-Israeli "strategic allies" would like to achieve by creating such "civilized conditions."

The point at issue are the attempts to impose on Lebanon the fettering accord of May 17, 1983, rejected by the Lebanese people and government as running counter to the country's national interests, its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, Geyvandov points out.

Israeli aggressors are creating equally "civilized conditions" on other occupied Arab lands as well, the political news analyst writes. That is why both Tel Aviv and Washington grasped at the "proposals" recently advanced by "moderate" Arab regimes. THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that the United States is doing its utmost to prevent the death of the latest Middle East peace initiative set forth by Jordan and Egypt.

The paper reports that the U.S. secretary of state is planning to visit the Middle East following the already announced trip there by Under Secretary Richard Murphy. The secretary of state, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, intends to see whether he will be able to improve prospects for direct talks between Israel and a joint delegation of Jordanians and Palestinian figures who are not affiliated to the PLO. No one mentions, even in passing, the existence of the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the Middle East settlement, apart from, of course, the flat refusal to talk with the PLO, Geyvandov stresses.

TALKS HELD ON COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA

Agreement Signed

PM121800 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The 10th session of the Soviet-Algerian Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has ended in Moscow. During the session, the sides noted the successful development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Algeria in Algeria's key economic sectors and they also discussed prospects for the further development of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation, above all in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy, water resources, and the training of national cadres.

On 11 April M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and A. Khellef, Algerian minister of commerce, signed an agreement on the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Algeria and also the protocol of the intergovernmental commission's 10th session.

On the same day, a meeting was held between Algerian Minister of Commerce A. Khellef and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade G.K. Zhuravlev during which questions of the long-term development of Soviet-Algerian trade were discussed.

Arkhipov Receives Minister

PM151035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] On 11 April I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Khellef, Algerian minister of commerce, who is in the USSR for the 10th session of the Soviet-Algerian Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Questions of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Algeria were examined during the talk.

M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations, and A. Allahoum, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, were present at the talk.

Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, also had a talk with A. Khellef.

MENGISTU ADDRESSES ETHIOPIAN PARTY PLENUM

PM160754 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Serbin report: "Tasks of the Ethiopian Revolution"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 Apr -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, delivered a report at a regular WPE Central Committee plenum being held here. The priority task at present, he said, is to ensure the democratic nature of the administrative structure and lay the foundations of the future republic. The main feature of the party's economic policy, the speaker noted, is to increase labor productivity by consolidating productive forces, eliminating the obstacles to growth of socialist production, and improving working people's life. Although the solution of the social problems facing the country will require sacrifices, he declared, the work already done by the masses is encouraging.

The measures taken by the WPE and the Ethiopian Government to overcome the consequences of the prolonged drought have been implemented on a broad scale and the situation is now fully under control, Mengistu Haile Mariam said. Thanks to efforts made by the country itself and to international aid, about 340,000 persons have been resettled from the drought-stricken areas to new places of residence over the last 5 months. Mengistu Haile Mariam noted the enormous importance of the aid given to Ethiopia by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. While helping overcome the catastrophic consequences of the drought, the fraternal socialist countries are also giving valuable support to the efforts aimed at this problem's long-term solution.

The general secretary of the WPE Central Committee declared that reaction, relying on the military, economic, and political support of imperialist forces, is persisting in its attempts to halt the revolution's progressive development and disrupt the country's unity. Under cover of providing food aid to the population in the northern regions the imperialists are supplying the separatists with weapons and supplies.

U.S. imperialism, the speaker declared, is expanding and consolidating its military bases in neighboring and adjacent regions from the Indian Ocean through the Red Sea and to the Mediterranean, striving to build up its presence here. The U.S. imperialists' bellicose actions are creating a tense situation in these regions.

TRADE ENVOY TO ETHIOPIA DISCUSSES COOPERATION

EA151731 Moscow International Service in Amharic 1530 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Talk by Oleg (Baslevskiy), Soviet trade representative to Ethiopia; in Russian with superimposed Amharic translation]

[Text] Oleg (Baslevskiy) starts by saying that over R1 billion or 2.39 billion birrs worth of various goods have been exported to Ethiopia from the USSR under trade agreements alone during the years of struggle since the revolution.

Goods made available by the USSR to Ethiopia include fuel [nadaj as distinct from oil which is zayt], fuel products, transport equipment, and various items used for machines and organizations. [as heard] The USSR trades with Ethiopia on terms favorable to the latter in consideration of the obstacles Ethiopia is facing in its development. For example, payments made for fuel, fuel products, and cement are spread over periods of between 10 and 12 years at a low rate of interest.

Certainly, the way that trade is being conducted benefits both sides. While supplying Ethiopia with goods, the USSR buys Ethiopia's export goods. For example, last year alone large quantities of coffee, hides, oil seed, and other goods were purchased.

The USSR has become a permanent trade partner of Ethiopia. Applying its favorable trade terms to the exporting country, the USSR pays in dollars to help Ethiopia's foreign exchange. For example, the USSR is paying Ethiopia more for its coffee than it pays for Latin American coffee.

The trade representative said the USSR is currently supplying large amounts of energy, raw materials, and various kinds of goods at low foreign currency prices. Needless to say, the USSR is Ethiopia's main supplier of fuel and fuel products.

The USSR enabled the Aseb oil refinery to provide uninterrupted service by supplying it with oil when in 1978 the West refused to sell fuel to Ethiopia due to the latter's political stand. When the refinery's capacity increased, the Soviet oil supply was also increased. Under the 1986-90 trade agreement, the USSR will furnish a constant supply of oil to be refined by the Aseb refinery. Patrol and other oil products are sold at favorable prices to Ethiopia with payments spread over 12 years.

The Soviet trade representative to Ethiopia said in conclusion that many Soviet aircraft, helicopters, and trucks are providing services to drought-stricken areas. All these means of transport are operating with Soviet fuel and lubricants at no cost to Ethiopia. Giving free aid to Ethiopia to overcome its drought situation is a great form of cooperation.

PRAVDA: USSR AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA REPLACED

PM151111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Gennadiy Nikolayevich Andreyev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Socialist Ethiopia.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Konstantin Yefimovich Fomichenko from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Socialist Ethiopia in connection with his transfer to other work.

USSR-MOZAMBIQUE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD152237 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The intergovernment commission on economic, technical cooperation and on trade between the Soviet Union and Mozambique has opened its session in Moscow. As speakers noted, economic cooperation of the two countries develops fruitfully. Soviet experts have made a project which provides for the irrigation in the Limpopo valley of 200,000 hectares. The land will be used under agricultural crops. The Soviet Union also helps Mozambique seek for minerals and train national personnel.

GUINEA-BISSAU PREMIER MEETS WITH CPSU DELEGATION

PM151024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Useful Meetings"]

[Text] Praia, 10 Apr -- P. Pires, deputy secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, received a CPSU delegation headed by M.Y. Yusupov, first secretary of the Dagestan CPSU Obkom, which was here at the PAIGC's invitation. During the conversation, he noted the usefulness of the constant exchange of experience between the two parties and gave a high assessment of the help the Soviet Union gives to Cape Verde. P. Pires stressed that the Republic's people support the PAIGC policy aimed at creating a society free from exploitation of man by man.

The CPSU envoys also met with A. Duarte, member of the PAIGC National Council Political Commission and president of the National People's Assembly, and the PAIGC aktiv. The meetings stressed the need for energetic and effective efforts to be made in the struggle to preserve and strengthen world peace and avert the threat of war.

The sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PAIGC and expressed their joint desire to strengthen them further. An exchange of information on various aspects of the parties' activity took place.

The CPSU delegation then left for home.

ILICHEV RECEIVES NEW GUINEA-BISSAU ENVOY

PM151122 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"

[Text] L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, received 11 April Arafan Ansu Camara, ambassador of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to the Soviet Union, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

MALAGASY PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM151049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"

[Text] A delegation of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence headed by S. Rakutumalala, candidate member of the party Politburo, was in the Soviet Union.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work and International Departments and had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute. In addition to Moscow, the guests visited Kharkov Oblast, where they familiarized themselves with the work experience of local party organs and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

CONTADORA GROUP REPORTEDLY REJECTS U.S. 'ULTIMATUM'

LD151551 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] Representatives of the member-nations of the Contadora Group and of five other Central American states have held a 2-day conference in Panama. They discussed ways of settling the (?conflict) situation in the region. Commentary is by Leonid Levchenko.

For the past 2 years the members of the Contatora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- have been working for a peaceful settlement of problems among Central American states. The Contadora Group drafted an act of peace which, if adopted by all the parties concerned, would make a political settlement quite possible. The authors of the document stressed the need to strictly observe the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of states and respect for their territorial integrity, and for the right of nations to self-determination. But Washington disapproves of the act of peace precisely because it enumerates these international rules, rules that are laid down in the UN Charter.

The U.S. Administration's actions against Nicaragua feature the threat to punish that country for its independent home and foreign policies. The U.S. President's recent peace initiative has been regarded as a cynical ultimatum to Nicaragua. In a message to the heads of state of the Contadora Group, the Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega, called Reagan's plan dictatorial interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country and a public recognition of the fact that the Washington administration was waging an aggressive war against the Nicaraguan people, using a mercenary army organized, directed and equipped by the United States.

How is it possible to speak seriously about some peace efforts of Washington if the U.S. Administration makes no secret of its intention to overthrow Nicaragua's legitimate government? The administration has resorted to open political blackmail to block the Contadora Group's efforts for a peaceful settlement of the regional problems. The purpose is to gain a free hand for an open large-scale intervention against Nicaragua. According to Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister, Victor Hugo Tinoco, who attended the conference in Panama, the Contadora Group actually rejected Washington's ultimatum. The Nicaraguan Government has reiterated its readiness to sign the act of peace. Nicaragua favors normalization of relations with its neighbors and with the United States. This stand meets with understanding and support from the world community. The Soviet news agency TASS indicated in a recent statement that the Soviet Union would remain active in promoting a fair political settlement in Central America. This country strongly rejects the policy of aggression, interference in internal affairs, and state-sponsored terrorism pursued with regard to Nicaragua.

CHILEAN OPPOSITION PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PY152158 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 10 Apr 85

["Text" of joint communique issued in March 1985 by the national leaderships of the Chilean Communist Party, the Chilean Socialist Party, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left]

[Text] My dear comrades: We have agreed to speak to you for the purpose of transmitting to you our common assessment of the current political situation and the demands and requirements presented to the Democratic and Popular Movement [MDP] coalition, namely to our parties.

These demands are: to overcome the current situation, to resume the democratic offensive to put an end to the dictatorship as soon as possible, and to continue opening the path to the popular democratic alternative that will guarantee the complete elimination of the dictatorship and the emergence of a new and superior democratic institutional system in which the people will be able to fully exercise their sovereignty and their rights.

The document goes on to say: Chile is living through one of the most crucial moments in its history. The people's struggle has changed the country's profile, checkmating a dictatorship that seemed inexpugnible, and has placed the demands for democracy in the order of the day.

The dictatorship is strongly holding on to power, intensifying the use of force, violence, terror, and repression against the people and the democratic forces. The state of siege, the joint communique adds, is the response of a regime repudiated by the great majority of the country. It is in answer to the mounting struggle for democracy; to the unquestionable force and leading role achieved by the popular democratic positions; to the influence attained by the MDP and its parties; and to the development, expansion, and continuity achieved by the people through the use of the various forms of struggle.

With the state of siege, the dictatorship intends to halt this irreversible process, to disband the most democratic sectors, to disperse our popular organization, and to divide the opposition, in order to negotiate its perpetuation in power with the most faltering sectors.

The communique adds that so far the tyrant's regime has not yet achieved any of its goals, not even with the open intervention of Yankee imperialism, its main ally and supporter. [Shouts heard in the background: "The people united will never be defeated."]

The people are not backing out. The MDP, although it has suffered the most brutal repression, has not stopped its struggle for a single minute, the communique adds.

After the initial blow was overcome, the communique goes on to say, the MDP reorganized its forces and began its continuous harassment of the state of siege, getting ready for more decisive and conclusive blows against the dictatorship. The great actions scheduled for March and April must be the expression of this decision to struggle. They will mark the resumption of the democratic and popular offensive.

The communique says that the popular democratic forces, far from being defeated, are solidly united and are working jointly to defeat the dictatorship. The MDP is successfully averting repression, developing and strengthening itself, and holding its second national assembly. In fact, it has become the only organization firmly maintaining its unity and building its capacity to take initiatives and make political proposals.

However, the joint communique adds, the surrendering sectors, which are complaisant toward the opposition, cannot succeed in their attempts while the great majority of the people have reaffirmed their democratic positions and large sectors are assuming democratic positions, rejecting any reconciliation with Pinochet and his regime.

The document adds: Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, we must recognize that the state of siege has shown the existence of gaps and insufficiencies in the people's organizations and in the development of their struggles. These are evidenced by the relative lack of continuity in their actions and in the activities of the people's and mass organizations, something which we must urgently face and overcome.

In this regard, we must take special interest in the strengthening of the trade union movement and its leading role. The experiences gathered in Arica, some of Santiago's districts, Valparaiso, and Concepcion show that the repression and its consequences for the people and the democratic movement are defeated when the people's organization is strong, broad, closely linked to the masses, when one acts with decisiveness, and a majority faces the fascist terror.

Chileans understand that their struggle will never be easy and that the dictatorship will use all means at its disposal to hinder and stop the democratic struggle. However, no matter how hard it tries, the dictatorship will not be able to achieve this if we act with resoluteness, uniting all the forces and the fighting spirit of the people.

In the past, the regime's terror, violence, and repression were unable to halt the democratic struggle, and now that the people have recovered a significant portion of their strength and organization, it will be even less able.

Taking this into account, all the experiences accumulated during the past almost 11 years of struggle, and in particular those accumulated in the recent past, and the consequences of the state of siege, our parties fully agree that the main and basic current objective is the need to reinstate a broader, multiform, and versatile mobilization and struggle of the masses as a definitive and decisive factor in the development of the national situation and the future course to be followed by the democratic struggle. We must be capable of maintaining a state of generalized and permanent struggle of the masses as the only path that will lead to the people's victory. Moreover, the unity of all the democratic forces should become deeper, broader, and stronger for this purpose.

We also agree on the need to reassert our common identity in the struggle of the masses as the real and basic arena in which Chile's future is defined. It is here, with the people and not through behind-the-scenes agreements, or through spurious commitments with the regime, and less still with imperialism, the principal promoter and supporter of the tyranny and its consequences, that the fate and future of the fatherland will be decided.

The masses, their organizations, their desires, and their struggles represent the decisive factor, the basic grounds on which our active members should develop their democratic and revolutionary actions. Overcoming the current situation and managing that this victory be marked by the true interests of Chile and its people depends to a great extent on our ever-increasing and superior presence in the arena of the popular and democratic struggles with a united criteria of shared responsibilities.

The document continues to state: Comrades, the development of the antidictatorial and democratic struggle requires that the activities and unity of the people be increased; that all the people's forces, determination, and combative spirit be awakened; and that all the necessary forms and methods of struggle be developed in order to guarantee the success of all the people's actions, and especially that of the day of protest in March and the second national stoppage. To accomplish this, we must urgently strengthen our ties even more and our participation in the popular movement by encouraging and conducting the people's daily struggles, and by enhancing the struggle for the recovery of rights and the struggle of solidarity; work on a larger scale; constantly incorporate other sectors in the struggle; strengthen social unity; persevere in the efforts to achieve broader political unity; defeat through the struggle, forces, determination, and unity of the people the hesitant, deceitful, and conciliatory attitudes; focus our efforts on the armed and security forces; develop and strengthen the self-defense of the masses and the organization of the people.

The document adds: Thus, our main task is to continue working for the political unity of the truly democratic forces. This implies, in the first place, the strengthening of the Popular Democratic Movement, its leading role, and its leadership expertise obtained in the course of the firm and frontal struggle against the tyranny.

The ironclad unity of its members, stemming from the similarity of viewpoints regarding the tactics and strategy to be employed for the antidictatorial and democratic struggle and a shared democratic and popular quest for socialism, must be protected, because it is a basic political accomplishment of our people and their struggles.

The MDP is a reliable leader of the democratic struggle, a key element for its continuing expansion. The deeply democratic nature of its proposal for a way out of the dictatorship is clear evidence of the MDP's staunch unity and its decisive role.

Using the MDP as a springboard, we seek agreements, joint actions, and unity with the rest of the opposition forces for the attainment of a common democratic objective. The interest and requirements of Chile and its people so demand.

Furthermore, we bear in mind that the very antidictatorial and democratic struggle has generated certain processes within the opposition that have led to the establishment of truly democratic sectors that are not part of the MDP.

The parties that signed the communique further state that we must be capable of achieving as much cooperation and unity as possible with these forces for the offensive against the dictatorship, the strengthening of the leading role of the people, the rejection of any kind of reconciliation with the dictatorship, and the quest for a truly democratic solution capable of being the cornerstone of a more just society for our people.

Convinced as we are that we bear a major responsibility in the current struggle and in the building of our democratic future, we support the efforts aimed at reaching an agreement among all the opposition sectors in the shortest possible time. The people's social unity is a key to victory.

We believe that the identification of sociopolitical accord objectives and the strengthening of the struggle to attain them at all levels and in all places will play a key and decisive role in this direction, the communique stresses. These objectives must provide the foundation and the driving force for the creation of the national social accord board proposed by the National Workers Command. The board, an organization under which all the social sectors affected by the struggle against the dictatorship should gather, should coordinate and conduct a broad social mobilization for democracy.

We regard the social accord boards as the true source of the people's democratic power. Regardless of ideological and political differences, all social and political organizations representing the interests and aspirations of our people should unite behind the social accord boards.

The joint communique says that our militants' task is to encourage the creation of the social accord boards and to find in each place the methods and ways to ensure the character and strength of these social accord boards. We, likewise, believe that the labor movement organizations have a main role to play in the social accord boards.

To all that we have previously said, and considering the dictatorship's decision to stay in power at any cost -- as shown in the stepped up repression, terror, and violence against the people -- we must add as a fundamental element our work and effort to expand, involve, strengthen, and provide continuity and organization to the self-defense of the masses and the people's militias, whose preparation is necessary to confront the dictatorship in all arenas of struggle. The violence of the dictatorship, the document notes, forces the people to defend themselves, and the whole people must assume this responsibility.

Dear companeros, the document says, the struggle we are waging is hard, and it demands our greatest effort and sacrifice from all of us. The victory of the people of Chile, the defeat of the dictatorship, and the possibility of building in our fatherland an advanced democracy pointing the way to socialism fundamentally depends on our effort and on our capacity to recruit all the people of Chile for this task and for all the other tasks. Our militants must work strongly united in pursuit of the objectives the situation has set before us and that the future demands. The spirit of revolutionary camaraderie and solidarity must guide our joint action. Wherever a socialist, a communist, or a member of the Revolutionary Movement of the Left finds himself, he must impress the seal of unity and the token of revolutionary work.

Long live the second nationwide stoppage of the workers and the people! Let us strengthen the MDP! Let us forge the broadest unity of intransigent democrats! Only struggle will make us free. With reason and strength, we will win.

[Signed] Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Socialist Party of Chile, and Communist Party of Chile

Santiago, March 1985

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CPSU MAY DAY SLOGANS

PM151353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward May Day"]

[Text] The May Day festival is approaching. By tradition we are preparing to greet it ceremonially and joyfully, with new successes in labor. The CPSU Central Committee slogans for 1 May 1985 were published in the press yesterday. They focus attention on the main directions of the work of the party and the people.

Every festival of ours has its own noteworthy features. May Day this year has them, too. Preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are getting under way everywhere. Quite soon the Land of the Soviets, the peoples of the other socialist states, and all progressive mankind will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The unparalleled feat of Soviet servicemen, partisans, underground fighters, and working people in the rear lives forever in the memory of the generations. This memory calls on Soviet people to work even more actively for the good of their socialist motherland and in the name of strengthening its economic and defense might and to vigorously defend the cause of peace in the world.

May Day is celebrated by working people on all the world's continents. True to its international duty, the CPSU sends fraternal greetings to communist and workers parties, to the peoples of the socialist countries with which we are linked by unity of aims and aspirations, and to all who are struggling for national independence, social progress, and lasting peace in the world.

Peace is the aspiration of millions. The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy -- a policy of strengthening peace and the peoples' security and of broad international cooperation -- has won great prestige. The CPSU Central Committee slogans appeal to the peoples of all countries to intensify the struggle to remove the threat of a nuclear world war, to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth, and to totally eliminate nuclear weapons.

The interests of peace are dear to every Soviet person. Socialism and peace are indivisible. The working people of the Land of the Soviets are engaged in peaceful, creative labor. We have many urgent peaceful matters. Labor collectives, strengthening organization and discipline, are directing their efforts toward successfully fulfilling the plans for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole. A warm response is elicited in millions by this CPSU Central Committee slogan: "Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop more widely socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress! Let us mark the congress of our beloved Leninist party with new achievements in labor!"

The party urges us to strive for all possible production growth, to improve output quality, and to struggle persistently to enhance production efficiency, increase labor productivity, and accelerate scientific and technical progress. Questions of resolutely transferring production to the path of intensification are being brought to the fore, it was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum. It is necessary more fully to assimilate existing and newly commissioned capacities, manage assiduously, and be concerned with saving material resources. It is a matter of honor for every collective to work for at least 2 days this year using saved supplies, raw materials, and fuel.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans draw the attention of every detachment of working people in the national economy to the resolution of urgent tasks.

It is the duty of workers in the fuel and energy complex to increase oil, gas, and coal extraction and production of electrical and thermal energy. It is important for metallurgical workers to meet the country's needs for metal and expand the production of economical, high-quality output. Machine builders are called upon to accelerate the production of new machines and equipment. Transport and communications workers must strive for the uninterrupted conveyance of freight and for high standards of service to the population. It is the duty of construction and installation workers to build economically and to a high standard and to commission projects due for completion with high quality and on schedule. The production of consumer goods is a matter for all sectors of the national economy.

The party calls for a persistent struggle to fulfill the food program. The chief goal for workers in the agro-industrial complex is to accelerate production intensification and reliably provide the country with food and agricultural raw materials. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are called upon to more actively introduce a scientifically substantiated farming system and make fuller use of the potential of land reclamation. Farmers are now undergoing a difficult test: The frontiers of the sowing area are expanding daily. In spring field work everywhere there must be efficient organization of matters, and the work done must be of excellent quality. It is also necessary to strengthen the feed base of livestock raising and enhance its productivity.

Ideological work is a matter for the whole party and every Communist. Workers on the ideological front are called upon to convincingly propagandize the party's ideas among the masses, reveal more profoundly and vividly the achievements of the society of developed socialism, and expose subversive imperialist propaganda.

The words of the May Day slogans are addressed to literary and art figures, working people in public education and health care, Soviet young people, who are preparing to receive in Moscow the participants in the 12th World Youth and Students Festival, to our glorious veterans and mentors, and to women and Soviet servicemen.

It is with a sense of legitimate pride that we read the words of the Central Committee slogans, which speak of the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union's peoples. Soviet people are the genuine masters of their country. The party calls for more active participation in the management of state and public affairs and in the further development of socialist democracy.

Soviet people link all their thoughts and aspirations with the Communist Party. The party's strength lies in unity with the people, and the people's strength lies in unity with the party and in its leadership! The words of the May Day slogan resound over the entire country: "Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist party, forward to new victories in communist creation!"

POLITICAL OBSERVER VIEWS ENTERPRISES' TASKS

LD151516 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A time of great things and important decisions is the subject of a commentary by political observer Viktor Beketov:

Hello, comrades. Each working day is important, but each one's significance increases, especially on the last lap of the 5-year plan. Indeed the final year makes its mark, not only on its own account but on the whole 5-year plan period.

If at a particular stage there have been holdups at work, difficulties duly increase in the following years and months. A debt can only be made good if it is paid on time.

Hence the topicality for all working collectives of the task, set by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the recent CPSU Central Committee secretaries meeting with leaders of industrial and agricultural enterprises, to improve work organization, mobilize all forces and reserves and to ensure guaranteed and dynamic socioeconomic development and accelerate rates of our progress. Under debate were the need for maximum use of reserves, improvement of the economic mechanism, enhancement of the role of working collectives and development of the brigade form work organization as well as the fact that what is needed is the intense, enterprising, honest and conscientious work of each person, from worker to minister, from engineer to academician. Of this work there are good examples and leading lights, experience and daily practice of front-ranking collectives, all who, although they sometimes have less favorable conditions than the others, do their job calmly and without fuss, at the same time making up for the indebtedness of neighbors. Of course, behind this calmness is great intellectual work, labor organization thought out in detail, skillful deployment of people and maximum use of achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee meeting was director of Moscow Kosmos Clothing Factory. Until quite recently few people knew about this enterprise. It possessed several scattered premises and the people worked on old equipment using obsolete technology, hence the more than modest work results. Then the factory was reconstructed; in the new buildings there appeared modern equipment, and the collective was, as it were, changed, transformed. The simple manufactures were exchanged for especially fashionable ones, enjoying increased demand. The economy of the enterprise grew stronger, workers' earnings rose.

The example of Kosmos convincingly confirms the idea voiced at the meeting that less money should be spent on building new enterprises, while the lion's share of capital investment should be channeled to technical reequipment and reconstruction of existing factories.

Numerous facts from the lives of working collectives show how much can be achieved by introducing order and discipline at the factory. Order and discipline are dependent on the level of exactingness towards cadres, as well as on the daily atmosphere in which cadres live and work. Soviet people unanimously approve and support the measures examined at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session for stepping up the fight against drunkenness and alchoholism and the elimination of this hideous phenomenon from the life of our society. For high labor productivity and production quality, successful and constructive engineering solutions are created and achieved only by a clear mind and sober hands. This requires a healthy atmosphere both at work and in everyday life.

Three-quarters of the year now remains till the finish of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Throughout the country preparations are being made for the 27th party congress, which will ratify the plans for the new 5-year period, one that will be called upon to be a turning point in all respects. However, for this we must successfully complete our affairs at the current stage. Time must not be wasted. How we shall live tomorrow depends on how we work today.

PRAVDA REVIEWS READERS' LETTERS ON PARTY LEADERS

PM160735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 85 Second Edition p 2

[Yu. Zhigulev roundup of readers' letter under the rubric "Party Life: Returning to a Theme": "Principledness and Publicity" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On 15 October 1984 PRAVDA published an article by Yu. Zhigulev, a party veteran from Kursk, "On Principledness and Publicity."

Formerly first secretary of the CPSU raykom and gorkom and chief of the party obkom industry and transport section, he still takes a close interest in many questions of party life. It was no accident that his article led to a mass of responses. In the review here offered to readers, the author reflects on the letters received.

Kursk -- The main thing to come out of the letters is people's profound respect for and trust in their own party. The Soviet person associates inseparably with the party all that is best in our life, his brightest aspirations and hopes. Naturally, this cannot but arouse feelings of pride in Communists, since for our party there is not and cannot be anything higher than the party's trust.

In all its activity the CPSU rallies the masses. The unity of party and people is our society's greatest asset. From it we draw our strength and confidence in the future. The people follow the party and have been ardently supporting its policy and leadership for two-thirds of a century. The Communist Party is the ruling party in our country, and this essential fact is in the Soviet people's blood. Several generations have grown up and been educated under the conditions of socialism. They know well the main milestones of the CPSU's history and V.I. Lenin's life and activity. The tremendous work the party is doing to establish Leninist norms and principles of party life meets with warm support among the people. The tenet of the CPSU Central Committee's Extraordinary March Plenum on steadily pursuing a line of stepping up exactingness and increasing responsibility for the task in hand has met with unanimous approval.

"This work by the party is plain for all to see," V. Mizun and Z. Kletkin write from the Kiev Hospital for War Invalids. "Its results are gratifying. Of course, we wholeheartedly approve the stuggle for the purity of party ranks and the assertion of genuinely Leninist demands on party members."

"The CPSU's strength lies in its principledness," A. Gubaydullin, a master builder from Sterlitamak, observes. "Principledness must always be the rule, in eveything, for every local party committee."

The readers, both Communists and nonparty people, are concerned that the norms of party life elaborated by Lenin should be strictly observed everywhere. This augments the strength of party organizations and enhances their prestige. Conversely, if these norms are neglected in some respect, our common cause may be harmed.

V. Morozov from Krivoy Rog, for instance, believes that sometimes party organizations tolerate people who are unworthy for too long, people who place themselves outside the party through their misdeeds. "'Digesting' alien elements within the party," he writes, "is harmful to its organism. Why should a person who ignores party demands carry a party card?"

The letter-writers express the view that lack of principles, liberalism, permissiveness, and closing ranks [krugovaya poruka] are impermissible in party relations. This applies to everyone, including communist leaders.

Here is the opinion of M. Kravchik from Volkhov: "In certain party committees there is what I would call a softhearted, conniving attitude toward an unworthy leader, as if he was not a Communist, but some kind of superman from a privileged estate. They take care of him, try to protect him from criticism, and if matters go as far as personal proceedings against him, they examine the case within a confined circle, in private. As a result the person whowas at fault becomes practically a hero, but the party committee is left with its authority tarnished."

No, nobody should be allowed to do that. "Mutual forgiveness and closing ranks should be severely punished," R. Slavina, a nonparty person from Ufa, believes.

The letters devote great attention to the duty of workers on party raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms. After all, party work is a special kind of work. People must not be allowed to do it if their attitude to their lofty duties, as G. Ovnatanov from Moscow, a CPSU member since 1938, put it metaphorically, is the same as that of the "old titular councilors," that is, civil servants the meaning of whose life was confined to their career and the desire for position, power, and benefits.

In a number of letters the readers criticize the article's author for his arguments about people who are "mistaken, but in good faith" on party committees, and believe that a Leninist attitude toward criticism should be inherent in every Communist, and still more in a worker on the party apparatus. Reader I. Makarov from Irkutsk expresses this thought as follows: "It is necessary to look carefully at everyone who is 'mistaken in good faith' -- did he not make a mistake when he joined the Communist Party? Such a comrade must be shown the correct path." Well, this is sharp criticism, but it is correct, and the author agrees. There is no place for diplomacy or tact in assessing people when it is a question of party principles! Many people address the problem of publicity. The wishes expressed in the letters accord with the words voiced from the platform of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum -- on the need to further extend publicity in the work of party, soviet, state, and public organizations. This meets with universal approval.

The readers' letters point to the underestimation of this problem by certain leaders of party committees and to the fact that it does not meet with due understanding from a number of party workers. There is no other way to explain their attempts to conceal the misdeeds of communist leaders who have compromised themselves and to keep quiet about the measures adopted in relation to them.

I remember a conversation with one senior official when I was preparing the article "On Principledness and Publicity." I asked him his opinion about incomplete or sometimes distorted information about leaders' misdeeds. "Why bother?" was the reply. "For the fun of it?"

A clear viewpoint could be seen in these words, but how far removed it was from what Lenin demanded! "...The people," Vladimir Ilich wrote, "must first most of all know the truth..." That is the firm line of our party, to which it invariably adheres. It also orients local party committees toward this.

"Our party has always drawn strength from the pure truth" (K. Kekeyev, Volgograd Oblast).

"Publicity is like the life-giving rays of the sun. It not only illuminates what is positive and progressive, it also helps to eliminate the negative phenomena that retard our forward movement." (S. Suchkov, Dolgoprudnyy, Moscow Oblast).

"Everyone who enters a leadership post must know beforehand that his every misdeed will be known to everyone. That is a sure deterrent" (Ya. Limist, Cherkassy).

Locally, that is, in every rayon or city, most people know each other, they react to everything and remember everything, and the sentiments with which citizens will set off tomorrow for the plant or factory, the fields or the livestock unit, depend on the reaction to the decision adopted by the local party committee.

I do not think anything can be regarded as trivial here; counting on people's forgetfulness in such cases (they will talk about it for a while, and then forget) would be a profound error.

The authority of party organs is not confirmed by attempts to conceal violations of order, but through publicizing what has happened and giving a principled assessment of it. Principledness and publicity -- these are norms of party life that cannot be separated from each other. If a negative fact is not publicized, this means it has not received a principled party assessment, because publicity always obliges people to display an uncompromising, just approach, purity of actions, and truth. People are hardly likely to make up their minds to publicize a decision they know to be unobjective and unjust.

The following ideas also permeated the readers' letters. It is no secret that people display great interest in how party and soviet organs work. However, certain leaders are irritated by this interest, regarding it as unhealthy curiosity or even malevolence. Is this attitude correct? In my opinion, no, and here is why.

People discuss (and sometimes censure!) the activity of people whom they themselves have entrusted with leadership. Not only production and public interests, but sometimes people's personal, everyday interests, too, are associated with these people's attitude to the cause, their conduct and their position. So when the citizens' trust is not justified, or, even worse, when it is abused, why should we expect a calm reaction?

The emotions and indigation displayed about this or that incident reveal Soviet people's natural concern for our common cause, their concern to do better in all sectors. Certain workers who fear that people will "misunderstand" something or other are quite wrong. The Soviet person will never associate with the policy of the party and his own Soviet power those negative phenomena that unfortunately still occur in our life and against which a resolute, implacable struggle is waged.

Adopting a principled, Leninist approach to questions of party life and strictly following in everyday practical work Lenin's idea of publicity and his behest to live among the masses and consult with the people -- this means emulating the great ideals of the Communist Party. The hundreds of letters received testify to this.

GRISHIN PRESENTS WW II AWARDS TO MUSCOVITES

LD121827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] In Moscow today Comrade Grishin, memeber of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, presented a large group of Muscovites with Orders of the Patriotic War, First and Second Class. The awards were for the courage, fortitude and valor they demonstrated in the struggle against the German fascist invaders and to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

At the same time former front-line soldiers were presented with jubilee medals "40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45 -- To a Participant in the War". Similar jubilee medals with the inscriptiion "To a Participant in the Labor Front" were presented to those who, sparing no effort, forged victory in the rear with their selfless labor.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, Comrade Grishin cordially congratulated the veterans on the motherland's awards and approaching Victory Party, wishing them good health and new successes in their activity for the good of the socialist fatherland.

ROMANOV, OTHERS ATTEND COSMONAUT DAY CEREMONY

LD121831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Scientists, designers, workers from the Baykonur Cosmodrome, the cosmonauts' training center, flight-control center, USSR pilot-cosmonauts, representatives of the capital's public, came today to the Soviet Army's Central Academic Theater for a ceremonial meeting devoted to Cosmonautics Day. The meeting was opened by Comrade Borisov, Moscow Gorkom secretary. In the Presidium were: Comrade Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politcuro member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Marchuk, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Comrade Orlov, RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Comrades Dmitriyev and Savinkin, heads of departments at the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Menteshashvili, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; Academician Comrade Aleksandrov, USSR Academy of Sciences president: managers of a number of USSR ministries and departments; famous Soviet scientists; USSR pilot-cosmonauts; and representatives from workers' collectives.

Comrade Kotelnikov, USSR Academy of Sciences vice president, who delivered a report, focused on the year's major space research programs and stressed that space exploration is having an increasingly active influence upon scientific and technological development, and is becoming an important factor of progress in the country's economic, social, and cultural life.

RYZHKOV LECTURES ON COURSES FOR TU PARTY CHIEFS

LD121707 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] At the Institute for the Raising of the Qualifications of Party and Administrative Leadership Cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, courses for chairmen of central committees of republican, kray, and oblast trade union councils have been completed. The tasks of trade union bodies in implementation of the directives of the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum were examined. The lecturers included Comrade Ryzhkov, chiefs of ministries and departments, AUCCTU workers, and other comrades.

BRONZE BUST OF TIKHONOV UNVEILED IN KHARKOV

LD131345 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1242 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Kharkov, 13 Apr (TASS) -- A bronze bust of Nikolay Tikhonov, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was unveiled here today in a festive atmosphere. It has been placed in the hero's home town in accordance with a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD

PM121319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by unnamed IZVESTIYA special correspondent: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At an 8 April session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined a number of questions connected with the implementation of the social and food programs.

The following reports were listened to and discussed:

On the consideration of proposals and remarks made by deputies at the first session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, when discussing the question of measures on the implementation of the long-term program of land reclamation; on the quality of housing and social and consumer facilities construction and the strengthening of discipline in following the set procedure for commissioning them; on the comprehensive program for the further development of public health in 1985-1990 and provision of clinics for the population of Novgorod Oblast.

The presidium adopted decisions on the aforementioned matters.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

NEW ADDITION TO RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD121351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] A plenum of the Kemerovo Obkom was held today. It considered an organizational matter. In connection with the endorsement of Comrade Gorshkov as deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers he has been released from his duties as first secretary of Kemerovo Obkom. Comrade Yermakov, who worked previously as second secretary of Kemerovo Obkom and recently as first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's Department of Heavy Industry and Power Engineering, has been elected as first secretary of Kemerovo Obkom.

LIGACHEV TOURS DNEPROPETROVSK OBLAST 2-5 APRIL

AU111511 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Apr 85 p 1

[RATAU report: "Fostering Discipline and Organization, Working With Prospects"]

[Text] Ye. K. Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, visited Dnepropetrovsk Oblast from 2 to 5 April. He participated in and delivered a speech at an obkom plenum, which examined the progress made by the oblast party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 and successive plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on cadre policy, and the tasks of party organizations for further improving work among cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary visited a number of oblast cities and rayons. In Krivoy Rog he familiarized himself with the work of the V.I. Lenin Steel Combine, inspected the No 9 Blast Furnace, the transport and other shops, and met the enterprise's workers, engineers, technicians, and leaders. While giving an account of their work, the combine workers warmly approved the domestic and foreign policies pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the decision of the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum to elect Comrade M.S. Gorbachev as CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Having noted some successes of the collective, Ye. K. Ligachev emphasized that these successes could have been significantly greater if all sectors strictly observed plan, technological and labor discipline, and if they persistently struggled against the losses of working time, raw materials, and energy resources. A number of recommendations were made aimed at eradicating shortcomings and at fuller utilization of internal reserves and of the cadre potential, above all of young people.

A great deal is to be done by the combine's leaders and party organization to put production in proper order and to improve working and living conditions for the metallurgists.

Topical problems concerning the conveyance of national economic freight were discussed in conversations with the workers of the Krivoy Rog branch of the Dnepr Railroad who have in the sphere of their services about 600 enterprises, organizations, and institutions. The branch collective is still slow in improving labor organization, unsatisfactory in repairing cars and tracks, and it uses too much time in loading and unloading operations. The obkom and Krivoy Rog Gorkom, the CPSU Central Committee secretary pointed out, must thoroughly scrutinize the causes of the deterioration in the work indexes of the transport workers, must more thoroughly examine the lives of party organizations, and must help overcome the lag in the shortest time possible. Conditions exist for this purpose. The Central Committee secretary visited the locomotive repair shops.

A meeting was held with Krivoy Rog Gorkom bureau members and section chiefs, gorispolkom members, city raykom first secretaries, and city rayispolkom chairmen. Some questions concerning party leadership in the economy were discussed. While addressing those present, Ye. K. Ligachev spoke about the great work performed by the party and state to further steadily raise the country's economy and the prosperity of the Soviet people, and to resolutely turn all links of the economic mechanism to the path of intensification in line with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum.

The Communists and all workers of the Krivoy Rog basin are contributing to this important undertaking. However, the basin is still a long way from having done the utmost. The CPSU Central Committee secretary, in adherence to principle, assessed the shortcomings and omissions in the work of the party organizations, industrial and transport enterprises, and projects. It was noted that the novelty and complexity of the tasks brought forward by the party required new approaches toward the settlement of emerging problems and effective measures to ensure unity between work and the deed in all sectors, to assess the fulfillment of the state plan in a stricter way, and to raise the responsibility of cadres for the accomplishment of crucial tasks. The visitor also touched upon the problems of raising the role of labor collectives, the soviets of people's deputies, public organizations, and law and order bodies in eradicating drunkenness and other negative phenomena in our lives. For economic leaders, it is highly important to take an active part in the practical activity of low-level party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The speaker said that the party requires us to improve work among cadres, to constantly perfect the style and methods of leadership, to resolutely get rid of formalism, stereotypes and ostentation, and to take a sharp turn toward efficiency. In the oblast center, Ye. K. Ligachev visited the "Dnepropetrovsk K. Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant" Production Association. He pointed out that the CPSU Central Committee approved the experience of the Dnepropetrovsk combine builders. On the basis of certificating and rationalizing working places, the plant has perfected technologies and labor organizations and improved sanitary, hygienic, and living conditions for the workers. However, we must not remain content with what has been achieved. The country's agriculture still has great need for highly productive equipment. The front-ranking collective has the duty, particularly now when it has begun to work under the conditions of a large-scale economic experiment, to increase by all means the production of machines, to make them more reliable, to reduce production costs, and to employ in production elastic automatic lines with the application of robots and electronic computing equipment. For this purpose the plant possesses technical possibilities, well-trained cadres, and an efficient party organization.

During his oblast tour, Ye.K. Ligachev paid attention to problems concerning the agro-industrial complex and the implementation of the food program.

At the Druzhba Kolkhoz in Magdalinovskiy Rayon, he inspected the dairy complex, production premises, the dining room, the store, and the dispensary of the stockbreeders. In conversations with the specialists and milkmaids, he inquired about the organization of cattle breeding, maintenance, and feeding. A frank conversation was held with the farm leaders and stockbreeders. It was noted that the complex has magnificent conditions for highly productive labor, that the herd selected was excellent, but the milk yields were low. This is to be explained by the fact that in some sectors technological discipline has been violated and zootechnical accountancy has not been properly established. One has to bear firmly in mind, Ye. K. Ligachev emphasized, that any deviation from the technology and haphazard work entail direct losses. One must not run the farm in general terms; one must competently go into every detail; one must learn to reckon. What matters is to cordinate the work performed at all levels of production and management with the final results. Much more attention is to be paid to experience exchanges among neighboring stockbreeding collectives, to real competitions among them, and party control is to be strengthened in all spheres of production and social activity.

The conversation started in the labor collective was continued in the Magdalinovskiy Raykom headquarters during a meeting with rayon party aktivs. Ye. K. Ligachev noted that the rayon had accumulated some experience in successfully accomplishing political and economic tasks, extensive sociocultural construction was in progress, and many houses were built. However, the existing great possibilities are not being used to the fullest extent, and returns from the invested funds are rising too slowly. The rayon has fallen significantly short of the targets for the delivery of grain, meat, and sunflower seeds to the state. It does not always ensure, in line with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, that labor productivity rises rapidly. There are significant gaps in work among people, the number of party members among stockbreeders is growing too feebly, and among machine operators it has even dropped. Some party organizations do not properly attend to the ideomoral education of young people, to their vocational development, and are timid in promoting particularly talented young men and women to higher posts. It is essential to more rapidly apply in the agrarian sector collective contracting on the basis of cost accountancy. Questions concerning the preparation of kolkozes and sovkozes for the spring seeding and the completion of the cattle wintering were also examined.

Ye.K. Ligachev visited the "Dnepr" Scientific and Production Association for corn and familiarized himself with the main lines of its work. He highly assessed the achievements of the scientists and the contribution of the entire collective in the settlement of the grain problem, and emphasized the importance of accelerating the process of obtaining new highly productive and early ripening intensive-type hybrids for the needs of the national economy.

During the conversations with the oblast's party and administrative functionaries, economic leaders, workers, kolkhoz peasants, and specialists, the need was noted to compensate for the lag incurred in industry and agriculture, to make more effective use of the enormous production and scientific potential created in the Dnepr region, and to exert more energy in strengthening labor, plan, and technological discipline. It was particularly emphasized that at the time when the country was moving closer to the 27th CPSU Congress, the struggle for fulfillment the 5-year plan should turn into the really main task of absolute priority for every party organization and every communist.

During his oblast tour, Ye.K. Ligachev inspected new residential districts, visited public catering, trade, and service enterprises, a market place, the houses of kolkhoz peasants, cultural institutions, and inquired about the development of collective fruit and vegetable growing among the oblast's workers and employees. Ye.K. Ligachev was accompanied by A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; V.G. Boyko, obkom first secretary; and Yu.P. Babich, oblispolkom chairman.

OFFICIAL ON FOREIGN PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

LD121801 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- A group of Soviet builders has left for Finland to take part in the building of a big gas pipeline and to share the experience accumulated by them when working in Siberia.

Speaking in a TASS interview Deputy Minister for the Construction of Enterprises of the Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR Anatoliy Veselyev noted that "the geography of the Soviet Union's cooperation with other states in developing energy resources is quite extensive. In Europe we cooperate with Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, Finland and Czechoslovakia, in Asia with Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, in Africa with Angola, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Somalia. Soviet specialists have also worked in Cuba".

"The interest shown abroad in Soviet experience is due to the fact that the USSR is a major producer and exporter of oil and gas although only ten years ago it used to extract less than twice gas than the United States", Veselyev said.

"We achieved such a drastic increase of output", he said, "because we created our own equipment and original technology for mastering the natural wealth, for rapidly building pipelines both in the heat of Central Asia and the cold of the far north. We created a set of machines that made it possible to mechanise all the main jobs in laying pipelines - from the digging of trenches to the laying of pipes and recultivating the soil. Some 90 new types of machinery were designed in the USSR during the past four years alone. Today they are being bought by a number of countries, including industrially developed ones".

Anatoliy Veselyev quoted foreign specialists who spoke highly of the Soviet Union's achievements in this field. Thus, Canadians view the USSR as the world's acknowledged leader in the automatic welding and construction of pipelines. "We readily share our experience with others", Anatoliy Veselyev noted. He said that talks on the delivery of natural gas to Greece and of building a gas pipeline for this purpose were conducted during the recent visit to Moscow by the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. Also being studied now, he said, are questions of the possible participation of Soviet organisations in the construction of pipelines in India, Jordan and Turkey.

OFFICIAL ANSWERS CRITICISM OF CONDITIONS AT MINE

LD151818 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] We have received a reportage from Magadan Oblast, in which miner Artur Alekseyevich Grozin, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, raises some pressing issues. [Video shows correspondent Aleksandr Ukhov seated beside Valeriy Vladimirovich Rudakov, USSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy, at a desk]

[Ukhov] We have decided to show this reportage from our Magadan correspondents to USSR Deputy Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy Valeriy Vladimirovich Rudakov. It shows those issues raised by Deputy Grozin. First let us watch the film report from our correspondents.

[Begin recording] [Video shows open-cast ore mining, ore being moved by bulldozers and on conveyor, miners walking on or off shift, then scenes at local club where Grozin is addressing meeting]

[Unidentified correspondent] Not far from the cold pole of Oumyakov work the miners of (Priiskaburkandya). The team led by Hero of Socialist Labor Artur Alekseyevich Grozin works at this new mine. It is no easy matter extracting precious metals in permafrost, but even in such difficult conditions the team coped with its quota for last year ahead of schedule and is working well in this concluding year of the 5-year plan. At a meeting with electors, RSFSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Artur Alekseyevich Grozin gave a pledge, on behalf of his team, which came in its entirety to the club in the settlement, to fulfill the 5-year plan half a year early. [Video shows interview with Grozin]

[Grozin] I have now been working at the mines for over 20 years. Yet there is still no sign of any progress as such, in the sense of new technology, which would really make the work easier. We are intending to take these matters up with the ministry. After all, what we produce is very important for the country. People spend their whole lives here, but matters which are of obvious concern to them -- I am thinking of housing, the building of kindergartens and local amenities -- are all handled very badly. [end recording]

[Ukhov] Valeriy Vladimirovich, what can you say about the first question, that concerning technical modernization of the mines?

[Rudakov] I have to admit that Artur Alekseyevich Grozin is right when he says that technical progress in extraction of underground sand [peski] is going ahead at an extremely slow pace. In recent years the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, along with organizations belonging to the Mintyazhmash [Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building], has done a lot of work to design a number of machines. The task now is to master production of these as soon as possible at Mintyazhmash Works and get them into use with us.

At the same time I should also say that there are very many questions to do with improving equipment and technology involved in underground mining that can and ought to be dealt with on the spot, by mining combine managements or the management of the North-East Gold Association. Let me cite one fact as an example. Next door to the Magadan miners, the Yakut Gold Association has been quite successful in recent years in using coal-cutting combines for cutting shafts at such mines.

[Ukhov] What about the second question, that of living conditions for miners and their families?

[Rudakov] This is an exceptionally complicated question. Artur Alekseyevich Grozin is undoubtedly right. When the plans for the 12th 5-year Plan were being drawn up, it was decided to almost double the volume of capital investment for the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy for development of its enterprises in Magadan Oblast. Unfortunately, I cannot say that these problems will be wholly resolved in the 12th 5-Year Plan. A great deal of work remains to be done, primarily in setting up production bases both for our building organizations belonging to the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and for the organizations belonging to our subcontractors, construction ministries in the Far East and Transbaykal regions. So the job will, of course be dealt with.

[Ukhov] So, can we say that the deputy's televised enquiry has been accepted by the ministry?

[Rudakov] Yes, of course. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy will be doing all it can to see that questions concerned with social development for our collectives and with technical modernization of enterprises in Magadan Oblast are dealt with more rapidly in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

MARCH INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT SHORTFALLS NOTED

LD160817 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] In March, industrial production in the USSR rose by 2.7 percent against the same period last year, says the Moscow-based Central Statistics Service. Targets were overreached in gas extraction, in the production of several types of machinery and equipment, cars, fabrics and food products. However, a number of industries committed blunders in labor organization and introduced scientific and technical gains at a slow pace. Largely due to these reasons targets failed to be reached in March in the extraction of oil and gas condensate, and in the output of rolled metal and some other types of produce. At present, measures are being taken to accelerate the rates of growth.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN FOOD INDUSTRY -- The collectives of the republic's food industry enterprises have achieved high results in the first quarter of the year. The output sales plan has been fulfilled by 103.9 percent, and R8.3 million worth of output above the plan has been sold. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0200 GMT 9 Apr 85 GF]

TASS REPORTS VENUS PROBE CRAFT FLIGHT UPDATE

LD151019 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS The fourth month of the flight of the "Veha-1" and "Veha-2" automatic interplanetary stations under the "Venus--Halley's Comet" space project is drawing to an end.

The on-board scientific instrumentation, which is designed to research into interplanetary space along the flight path and to measure the characteristics of cometary matter, was switched on regularly in the course of the past month in accordance with the flight programme.

Cooperation between ground measuring stations, which make up an international network to study the global circulation of Venusian atmosphere by means of balloon probes, was practiced during communication sessions. Information that came in from the spacecraft was received by a Soviet station at Yevpatoria as well as by stations located in the United States and Australia.

An analysis, which has been carried out at the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other Soviet and foreign scientific centres, of the information received from the interplanetary stations has shown that all systems and scientific instrumentation of the stations are functioning normally. By April 15, 1985, the "Veha-1" and "Veha-2" stations moved away from Earth by 33.1 million and 32.7 million kilometres respectively. The stations' descent modules together with balloon probes which are to separate from them are to enter Venusian atmosphere on June 11 and 15, 1985.

BETTER TV DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN REPORTED

PM151029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Television Comes to the Pasture Lands"]

[Text] Taldy-Kurgan -- A "Moskva" space communications station has gone into permanent operation in the lower reaches of the Lepsi River, thereby providing stockraisers in the South Balkhash region with the opportunity to watch Central Television broadcasts on a regular basis.

The commissioning of the station brings to completion the creation of a system ensuring the uninterrupted funtioning of televisions throughout the 600 km-wide belt of sandy pasture land. At the same time, communications workers in Taldy-Kurgan are equipping existing relay stations with the very latest apparatus. This will enable the oblast's inhabitants to regularly receive three television channels including two from Moscow.

BRIEFS

SPACE RESEARCH INSTALLATION -- Soviet and Czechoslovak specialists have built an installation to obtain semiconducting materials on board orbital stations. This is one of the latest devices meant for space research, conducted by members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance within the framework of the Interkosmos program. Citizens of every member-nation have been on missions on board Soviet space ships. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Apr 85 LD]

AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY CELEBRATED IN USSR

Ceremonial Meeting

PM121427 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Watching Over the Air Borders"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting was held on 11 April at the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army devoted to Air Defense Forces Day. Taking part were representatives of the Moscow working people, servicemen from the capital's garrison, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the Air Defense Forces.

On the presidium at the meeting were I.F. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; P.S. Pleshakov, minister of the radio industry; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces; Colonel General of Aviation I.M. Maltsev, chief of the Air Defense Forces General Staff; generals, admirals, officers, and veterans of the Air Defense Forces, defense industry workers, designers, and representatives of the Moscow public.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. A presidium of honor, consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was elected with ardent enthusiasm.

The Air Defense servicemen were greeted by N.A. Rodin, fitter at the Moscow Krasnyy Oktyabr Machine-Building Plant; D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and USSR State Prize winner Yu. N. Aksenov, who spoke at the meeting. The meeting was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. He noted that the air defense servicemen are greeting the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with new achievements in training and service. They are fully determined to launch the competition still more widely in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, to vigilantly and reliably defend the inviolability of the motherland's air borders, and to augment their successes in combat improvement. Together with the servicemen of other branches of the Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Air Defense servicemen are always ready to defend socialism's historic gains.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee with great enthusiasm. A festive concert was held after the meeting.

Koldunov Address

LD141506 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Video address by Chief Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander-in-chief of the Air Defense Forces, and deputy minister of defense on Air Defense Forces Day -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades! The Soviet Union and the personnel of the Armed Forces are

marking Air Defense Forces Day in an atmosphere of active struggle to greet in a worthy fashion the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. The sentries of the fatherland's air borders have arrived at their holiday in close cohesion around the beloved Communist Party and in constant readiness to defend the interests of the socialist homeland. They approve and support warmly with all their hearts the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party, and took the decisions by the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March 1985 Plenum as a guidance for action.

Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, the Air Defense Forces have traversed a long and glorious path, from the first subunits that were set up on the instructions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin to the modern branch of the Soviet Armed Forces. The personnel showed a high awareness of their revolutionary duty on all fronts in the civil war and made a substantial contribution to defending the gains of the Great October Revolution.

The formations and units of the air defense carried their combat banners worthily and with honor through the harsh trials of the Great Patriotic War. In close combat coordination with other branches of the Armed Forces, they foiled the ominous plans of Hitler's command to destroy many of our towns and industrial installations with mass air strikes. On the approaches to Moscow and Leningrad alone about 3,000 enemy aircraft were brought down. The crack units of the fascist air force were unable to overcome the air defense and destroy those major and historic political and administrative centers. It was in the battles near Stalingrad and Kursk, in the Kuban, in the operations in the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Yassy-Kishinev, Wisla-Oder, and Berlin operations that the high combat qualities of the men of the Air Defense Forces were most were most vividly manifested.

Great examples of courage, heroism, selfless bravery, and military valor in the fight against the enemies of the fatherland were shown by the fighter pilots who resolutely battled with the superior forces of the enemy and emerged the victors. A unique feat was accomplished in the skies over Novorossiysk by Junior Lieutenant Borisov who, with his aircraft on fire, rammed two fascist aircraft to bring them down. Great are the services to the homeland of our glorious antiaircraft gunners, engineers and technicians, personnel of the observation and communications services, searchlight operators and our remarkable Soviet women. During the war, the Air Defense Forces destroyed more than 7,000 enemy aircraft, over 1,000 tanks, about 1,500 pieces of ordnance and mortars, and much else of the enemy's combat hardware and personnel.

Our homeland and the party gave worthy credit to the heroic feats, courage, and bravery of those who defended the air borders. More than 80,000 of them were awarded orders and medals, and 93 were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Twenty-nine formations and units were given the name of guards, and many of them were presented with combat orders and given honorary names.

A powerful weapon in the fight against the despicable enemy during the Great Patriotic War was the purposeful party political work which was carried out in the units of the Air Defense Forces continuously and whatever the situation. The defenders of the air borders of the homeland, like the other branches of the Armed Forces, considered it the supreme honor to go into battle as Communists. By the end of the war, the number of Communists in the Air Defense Forces had more than trebled. The combat glory of the forces and their heroic traditions are something of priceless value that belongs to us. They have represented and will continue to represent for all generation a vivid example of selfless fulfillment of military duty.

The victory by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War was a historic moments in the destiny of all mankind. The crushing of fascist Germany and militarist Japan, achieved with the decisive role of the Soviet Union, led to a new arrangement of forces on the political arena and subtantially strengthened the position of socialism and the world revolutionary process. However, international imperialism did not draw the lessons that it should have from World War II. The United States and its NATO allies are not abandoning their attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. They have unleashed an unprecedented arms race on earth, at sea and in the air, and are preparing to start it in space, too. Through the fault of the reactionary imperialist forces, the international situation is becoming more and more complex and tense. The Soviet Union does everything it can to preserve and consolidate the peace that was won at great cost 40 years ago. The Communist Party and Soviet state are firmly and consistently pursuing a policy of peace and are resolutely struggling against the threat of peace and for the reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons. At the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was stressed with all clarity and in most definite terms that the Soviet Union always responds to goodwill with goodwill, and to trust with trust. At the same time, the Soviet state is compelled to show constant concern for maintaining its defense capacity and the combat readiness of its Armed Forces at the right level.

True to Lenin's behests about defending the socialist fatherland, the Communist Party and the Soviet people are doing everything to ensure that the Air Defense Forces are completely up to the increased requirements of today. Thanks to the efforts of our scientists and engineers and the selfless labor of the workers, the units and subunits of the Air Defense Forces now have the weapons that can destroy any means of air attack within a wide range of altitude and velocity and in any weather conditions. Those fond of military adventures and provocations have become convinced of the reliability of our weapons and the skill of our personnel on more than one occasion. The men of the Air Defense Forces have dealt a resolute rebuff in the past, and will continue to do so in the future, to any attempts to violate the air borders of the homeland. The Air Defense Forces are in a constant state of readiness. Upholding the Soviet law on the state borders and fulfilling the requirements by the USSR minister of defense, our personnel are vigilantly maintaining their combat watch and are persistently perfecting their military skills. The enormous combat experience of the Great Patriotic War is finding broad and creative application in intensive combat training. The servicemen of 1980's are worthy successors of the fighting valor, heroism and courage of the older generations.

Good and excellent assessments are being given to how the surface-to-air missile troops and fighter aviation are fulfilling combat training tasks in the winter training period. New heights have been scaled in combat and political training by the radio technical troops. Ther is active participation by all the personnel in units and subunits in the widespread socialist competition under the motto: Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress. There was broad support in the units and subunits for the initiatives by the country's frontranking collectives to hold a communist subbotnik dedicated to the 115th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

In daily combat training during exercises our coordination with the other branches of the Armed Forces and our combat cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact gain in strength and develop. It is profoundly symbolic that immediately after the 40th anniversary of the victory by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War this year we will be marking the 30th anniversary of the combat alliance of the socialist countries who are fulfilling their historic mission in a worthy fashion.

On the eve of these portentous dates in the destinies of our peoples, we send warm greetings to the glorious veterans who took part in the Great Patriotic War and wish you, dear comrades, strong health and great success in your military patriotic work to prepare young people to defend the homeland.

In our country, those who took part in the Great Patriotic War are shown every attention, concern and nationwide respect. A fresh manifestation of that concern was the decisions by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers fixing additional benefits and privileges for those who took part in the war and the families of servicemen who were killed.

In marking this holiday, the personnel of the Air Defense Forces assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that they, together with the servicemen in other branches of the Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact, will continue to vigilantly stand on guard of the socialist gains of the peoples. We express our sincere gratitude to all working people, part and administrative bodies, scientists, designers, the DOSAAF organizations and the creative unions for their great attention to those who defend the air borders of the homeland.

Esteemed comrades, allow me to cordially congratulate you, the servicemen of the Army and Navy and all those who stand on guard of the country's air borders on this holiday, and to wish you new and remarkable achievements under the tried-and-tested leadership of the CPSU.

Deputy Air Chief's Address

LD141403 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Apr 85

["Interview" With Air Force Colonel General Boris Viktorovich Bochkov, deputy commander in chief of Air Defense Troops, by Tatyana Nikolayeva, -- live]

[Excerpts] [Nikolayeva] A topical interview. We have with us in the studio Air Force Colonel General Boris Viktorovich Bochkov, deputy commander in chief of air defense troops:

[Bochkov] Dear listeners! By their military work, the Air Defense Troops are making a worthy contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The political and labor morale of the workers of our towns and villages and of the fighting men of the Army and Navy has been greatly heightened by the decisions of the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum held in March 1985 and the speech delivered at that plenum by Comrade Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. By their labor, Soviet people are strengthening the economic and defense might of the socialist homeland, and successfully realizing the party's plans for economic and cultural cooperation.

In the present highly charged international situation, dangerously exacerbated thanks to the actions of the United States and its NATO allies, the Air Defense Forces stand guard over the air frontiers of our beloved homeland. They are a fighting force with a glorious history. They have written many a vivid page in the heroic chronicle of the Soviet Armed Forces. Their birth is inseparably associated with the name of the leader of the socialist revolution and creator of the world's first workers' state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and with the work of the Communist Party. The artillery units and Air Force fighter squadrons that were formed made a significant contribution to the defeat of the White Guards and interventionists.

The Great Patriotic War was a harsh and severe trial for the Soviet people.

Shoulder to shoulder with the personnel of the other Armed Services, the Air Defense Troops fought bravely against the hated foe. The Air Defense Troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy air force during the defense of Moscow and Leningrad, at the Battle of Stalingrad, in the fighting near Kursk and Orel, and in other operations of the last war. They covered troop concentrations in offensive and defensive operations. They carried out tasks of blockading surrounded enemy groupings and defending vital installations behind the frontline and communication posts. They fought battles with tanks and infantry. In the course of the war, the Air Defense Troops destroyed, in all, thousands of enemy aircraft, as well as much other military equipment and enemy personnel.

The homeland has accorded high recognition to the contribution of the men of the Air Defense Forces to the achievement of victory. For heroism in battle, some 200,000 men won orders and medals; among them were 92 airmen and 54 antiaircraft gunners who were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Airman Karpov won that title twice. Many units received the title Gvardeyskiy, honorary names, or orders.

The foundation of the firepower of our modern Air Defense Forces is provided by the antiaircraft and rocket troops and the fighter aircraft. They are armed with antiaircraft and rocket and Air Force complexes of various types that confer a reliable capacity to hit modern air-attack weapons over a wide range of altitudes and flight speeds, at a great distance from the units being covered, and regardless of weather conditions and time of day or night. The radio-technical troops are successfully carrying out the tasks of radar reconnaissance and of providing facilities during military operations. Wide use is made of automated control systems, radioelectronic technology and fast means of communication, which enhance the effectiveness of the use of the Air Defense Forces in conditions of rapid and dynamic antiair combat.

We have fierce weapons in the reliable hands of the ideologically tempered, well-trained fighting men of the Air Defense Forces. They have unlimited devotion to the party and people, and are ready to do their duty to the end. Service in the Air Defense Forces is difficult and involves great responsibility. It demands of every officer, extended-service volunteer [praporshchik], sergeant and soldier advanced training in his specialty and a high degree of physical and psychological fitness. The political and professional training of privates and sergeants has been raised to a new level. Eighty percent of the young men who are called up have a higher or secondary education; this enables them to master complex combat equipment and weaponry in a short time.

Party members and Komsomols are the cementing force of our military units and detachments. They make up 90 percent of the Air Defense Forces. The Air Defense Forces are troops in a constant state of combat readiness. Even in peacetime, they fulfill tasks of state importance. They are on combat duty guarding the air frontiers of our country -- a task entrusted to them by the USSR Law on the State Frontier. The Air Defense Forces are a branch of the Armed Forces. They are designed to protect our key administrative and political centers, industrial sites, and Armed Forces concentrations, as well as other vital installations forming the foundation of the economic and military might of the state.

As they celebrate their festival, the fighting men of the Air Defense Forces assure the Soviet people and their beloved Communist Party that the defenders of our air frontiers are always on the alert, and ever ready to carry out the order of the homeland to defend the historic gains of peace and socialism. Happy holiday, dear comrades!

Dmitriyev Address

LD141052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Now, comrades, the festival: Today is Air Defense Day. We have in the studio the first deputy commander in chief of Air Defense Forces, Colonel General Vladimir Sergeyevich Dmitriyev:

The fighting men of the Air Defense Forces are marking their professional festival on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory. These days, veterans of the front are our most welcome visitors. The fighting men listen to them with excitement and attention, and as they do so, it is as if the glorious battle history of our units were coming to life before their eyes. The present defenders of our country's skies constantly turn to the priceless experience of the last war: They learn from their fathers and and fathers a boundless love of the homeland, devotion to the cause of the Communist Party, the highest vigilance, skill, and constant readiness to rebuff any aggressor.

What can one say of the soldier who guards the skies of our homeland? He is an educated, technically literate man. The majority of the new recruits who come to us are young men with higher or secondary education. A high percentage of our officers are engineers and technicians. In the heart of every member of the Air Defense Forces, the slogan of socialist competition sounds as a battle order: Selfless military toil in honor of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!

Official Criticizes U.S.

LD141937 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpts] April 14 is the day on which the Soviet people honor their Air Defense Forces. We follow now with a program contributed by General Aleksey Smirnov:

The Soviet Air Defense Forces made a telling contribution to the victory over fascist Germany. We'll soon mark the 40th anniversary of that victory. After the war the construction of the Soviet Air Defense Forces has proceeded on the basis of all-round consideration of the experience of the Second World War and achievements and prospects of modern science and technology. The international situation has been taken into account, as well as the active preparations of the imperialist forces in the United States and NATO countries for a war against the Soviet Union and the intensive development by them of air attack weapons and the setting up of bases around the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The Soviet Air Defense Forces now have at their disposal the most advanced means of defense, and above all antiaircraft missiles of high combat efficiency and supersonic missile-carrying interceptor fighters. The Soviet Air Defense Forces have at their disposal advanced means of interception at both low and stratospheric altitudes. The guards of the nation's air borders have sophisticated early-warning radar systems capable of operating over an extremely long range. Their high state of combat readiness is both a distinctive feature of the Soviet Air Defense Forces and a special requirement that they fully live up to. In peace time they are entrusted with a task of great importance for the nation, that of ensuring the security of the air borders of the Soviet Union. Men of the Air Defense Forces are on constant round-the-clock duty.

The United States and its allies in NATO, having adopted a policy of undermining agreements reached earlier and securing military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist nations, have dramatically increased the pace of the arms buildup and are implementing many military programs. In a bid to upset the balance of forces in their favor they are building up their strategic nuclear forces, carrying on with the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and preparing to deploy them in other parts of the world.

A plan for militarizing space is being researched for practical implementation. The United States and Western countries are representing it as a defensive move, they are claiming that the objective is confined to acquiring a capability to destroy missiles fired at the United States. They do not say a word, however, about the fact that missiles being targeted at the Soviet Union now from under the so-called defense shield may be used in a first strike.

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has assumed a pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States has failed to do so, it has rejected all Soviet proposals for renouncing a first nuclear strike. As the United States pursues its plans for the so-called antimissile defense system in space it continues to build up its first strike offensive MX, Midgetman and Trident II missile systems.

There is a great danger that the ostensibly defensive plans of the United States will dramatically destabilize the world situation and speed up the race in both defensive and offensive weapons, considerably increasing the risk of a nuclear war. That's why the Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to the American plans for deploying a space antimissile defense system and views American efforts with that goal in mind as attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and to create conditions for delivering a first strike at the USSR and other socialist countries. American circles, pinning their hopes on these plans, are making a grave mistake. As has been confirmed on many occasions, the Soviet Union has never allowed anyone to secure military supremacy over it, nor will it allow it now in any sphere, space included.

Potential aggressors must know, as the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party held in March emphasized, that an encroachment on the security of the Soviet Union or its allies and the peaceful life of the Soviet people will meet with crushing retaliation. The Soviet Armed Forces have every means of delivering such retaliation.

TV Shows Troops in Training

LD142247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video]

[Text] Today is the day of Air Defense Forces. [Caption identifies authors of the reportage as A. Krutov and I. Minayev]

Several minutes ago the radars fixed the target. The supersonic, all-weather fighter-interceptors immediately took to the air from their concrete runways. Now they are on course for the target. [Caption identifies film director as V. Rozhdestvenskiy]

Attack. Today's combat operation was a training one. However, the Air Defense Forces are ready, at any moment, to repulse a sudden strike by a strong, technically equipped enemy. They are engaged on a continuous radar watch of the airspace, ensuring that information reaches the pilots and missile troops with the speed of lightning.

At any time of the year, day or night, in any weather conditions, and at all altitudes, the Air Defence Forces are capable of intercepting and destroying various targets. The people work, marry, have children, and make plans for the future. The Air Defence Forces stand guard over this peaceful future, in constant combat readiness.

[Caption identifies interviewee as V.N. Zhilyayev - wearing captain's uniform] My son was born today. He was born on a significant date, the year that marks the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. I am proud that I am in the forefront of the motherland's defense line -- the Air Defense Forces of our country -- and I think that the fulfillment of the sacred soldier's duty is my communist duty, my duty as father to my tiny son and, generally, it is a matter for my honor as a soldier, a matter of my party and Komsomol conscience. [Video begins with soldiers running out of barracks, grabbing their rifles as they run past. Outside, they are shown running past a poster that says: Air Defense Forces; be vigilant; the enemy's base to target flight-time is [indistinct]. Two solders run out of their room in haste, overturning a chair as they rush out. Next clip shows two pilots being helped by two orderlies into their suits. Now a MIG-25 is shown, bearing the number 74, followed by a radar operator looking at his radar, screen; followed by a radar station atop a hill of the Barlock CGI type, a tracked, but otherwise unidentified APC, three radar operators at work - no screens shown. A brief clip also shows the thin Skin Height Finder GCI Radar; the SA-2 Guideline medium-range antiaircraft missile atop its carrier vehicle and on launch ramp]

General Yurasov Article

PM151430 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel General Ye. Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces: "Continuity of Generations"]

[Excerpts] Tomorrow the skies of the Soviet motherland will be lit up with festive fireworks. Our country is again honoring the glorious defenders of the socialist fatherland's air borders. This year this traditional holiday is marked by special features. There is less than a month to the 40th anniversary of the great victory. Competition to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress is burning increasingly brightly in labor collectives and in the Army and Navy.

The directive of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that in the complex international situation it is more important than ever to maintain our motherland's defense capability at a level ensuring that potential aggressors are well aware that encroachment on the security of the Land of the Soviets and its allies and on the peaceful lives of soviet people will be met with a crushing retaliatory strike, has become a militant action program for servicemen. Drawing practical conclusions from the demands of the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum, the personnel of air defense units and formations are persistently improving their combat skills and striving to successfully complete winter training.

The heroic history of the Air Defense Forces is the glorious path of their military valor from the first Putilov Steel Artillery Division, created on Lenin's personal instructions, to the most modern air defense formations. Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the Air Defense Forces have undergone considerable changes over the years of their development. They now have at their disposal arms that fully meet all the demands of ensuring the security of the motherland's air borders. The first defenders of Great October and the servicemen of subsequent generations are linked by selfless fidelity to Lenin's behests: to guard our socialist gains like the apple of their eye.

True to their duty, the servicemen of the Air Defense Forces, like all Soviet Armed Forces servicemen, vigilantly watch the imperialist aggressors' schemes and tirelessly guard the socialist gains. Having been further developed on the basis of the combat experience of the Great Patriotic War, postwar practice, and all-around consideration of the development of modern science and technology, the Air Defense Forces are fully capable of reliably ensuring the security of the motherland's air borders.

They have the great combat might of various types of antiaircraft missile complexes capable of downing any modern means of air attack by an aggressor. This might is enhanced by missile-carrying air defense aircraft, comprising fighters that can intercept and destroy various targets under the most complex conditions. The radio troops vigilantly guard the motherland's skies. Automated guidance means have become a reliable means of making fullest use of the combat potential of all branches of the Air Defense Forces.

As in the Great Patriotic War years, it is the Communists who rally the ranks of the motherland's defenders. They set an example by vigilantly carrying out their combat duty, putting all their efforts and energy into increasing the combat readiness of subunits and units, and ensuring the model fulfillment of their service duty and they set the tone in the socialist competition under the slogan "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

Party political work in the Air Defense Forces is full of great content. Commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, are striving to ensure the unconditional fulfillment by the servicemen of the tasks set by USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov to further improve combat readiness and strengthen discipline.

The Air Defense Forces are vigilantly guarding the motherland's air borders. Their high combat readiness reliably guarantees an immediate rebuff for any aggressor.

OFFICER WRITES ON ARMY AS SCHOOL OF HEROISM

PM151556 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Lieutenant General D. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "The Heroic Component of Victory"]

[Excerpt] Addressing the Textile Industry Workers Congress on 19 April 1920, V.I. Lenin expressed the profound idea of the need to educate people in the new Russia with "heroic awareness" for the sake of the great goal -- the complete liberation of working people. For many decades now our party has remained loyal to this great behest. It regards it as its constant concern to mold in Soviet people communist consciousness and the readiness, will, and ability to improve and defend the socialist society. These lofty qualities that distinguish Soviet man are cultivated by our entire socialist way of life and the entire existing system of education and training.

Everything that singles Soviet man out as an individual of the new type, as an organic result of the socialist social and state system, is concentrated primarily in his communist ideological commitment. It is this commitment that acts as a kind of spiritual reactor synthesizing into an indivisible whole all man's intellectual, moral, and physical strength. It is ideological commitment that holds the "secret" of Soviet people's mass heroism during the last war and during peaceful building.

The following is one of the many political lessons of the Great Patriotic War: the need for constant high vigilance and combat readiness on the part of the Soviet Armed Forces in the face of any aggressive challenge by those who nurture the chimerical hope of "conquering socialism." This lesson and reminder obliges us to make the maximum use of the invaluable experience of the past to inculcate in Soviet servicemen a heroic awareness expressing constant readiness to accomplish feats for the sake of the fatherland's security.

Soviet people's life and experience have a force of enormous moral example. The heroic experience of the Great Patriotic War is an invaluable asset for us that does not age, lose its significance, nor become routine or commonplace. It is always capable of plucking at the heartstrings and inspiring man to daring in labor and feats in combat.

An important role in inculcating a heroic awareness is played by the Soviet Armed Forces. Service in them comes at precisely an age (18-20 years) when the formation and consolidation of man's basic moral qualities are proceeding with particular intensity and when the overall process of molding the communist individual is supplemented by a new dimension -- military education and the inculcation of lofty moral-combat qualities and readiness for feats in young people.

A serviceman devotes a considerable part of his time to field exercises, study, marches, flights, sea cruises, missile launches, firing practice, and so on. During this practical military work he gradually develops courage, boldness, tenacity, endurance, and the ability to withstand great psychological stress and act under the most complex circumstances of modern combat. This happens, of course, not automatically, but as the result of political and military education, its improvement, and the enhancement of efficiency. Commanders, political workers, staff officers, and party and Komsomol organizations, when molding heroic awareness in servicemen, must also remember that its manifestation is nowadays impossible without high professional competence, skill, and broad polytechnical education.

It must not be forgotten that a conscious and courageous personality is typified by the unity of three elements: intellect, feelings, and will. Harmony is necessary in the correlation between them. If a person has only a strong intellect and his will and emotional sides are underdeveloped, we sometimes see him as an individual who is a characterless onlooker. If feelings occupy the foreground, then a person may be distinguished by effusiveness, lack of self-control, and so on. Will, even a strong will, is blind without a developed intellect. Only a developed intellect possessing a communist orientation and warmed by the fire of noble moral sentiments enables man to penetrate the essence of the most complex phenomena, single out the main elements among the multiplicity of factors, and confidently apply his knowledge and abilities.

The education of Soviet servicemen in a spirit of loyalty to military and patriotic duty has tremendous potential in this work. It is important for everyone to be aware that a person always feels indebted: indebted to the collective in which he found his feet; to the class that educated him; to the socialist society that offered him unprecedented opportunities for spiritual and physical development. The debt to society contains profound ties and dependencies whose strengthening molds a courageous personality, a personality for which the interests of society and the state are paramount.

A person's performance of his social, civic, and military duty is a wonderful school of moral self-assertion and of the development of the necessary moral qualities and primarily courage and staunchness. It is only the selfless performance of his duties by each serviceman that molds in him a courageous character, lofty civic awareness, and responsibility as necessary conditions for the readiness to accomplish feats.

Feats like that of the crew members of the warplane commanded by Colonel V. Tukhvatulin, who recently averted the death of inhabitants of a peaceful town at the cost of their own lives, feats like that of Senior Sergeant V. Semenyuk and four of his comrades, who repulsed for a night the attacks of a large gang of dushmans, or that of Senior Lieutenant N. Shornikov, who blew himself up and the enemies surrounding him with a grenade...

People who have been through the Army or Navy school usually retain "military ways" throughout their lives. This school helps young people acquire political and professional knowledge, enrich their experience of life, and learn self-mastery. It is an important social educational institution, a kind of university of courage in which heroic awareness occupies an important place in the wide range of qualities being cultivated. This school, with its orientation toward the great past and its use of the modern arsenal of educational means, makes it possible to mold citizens, patriots, and servicemen of the Soviet fatherland who are heirs to the great victory.

Heroes and heroism... The annals of our fatherland, our people, the Communist Party, and our Armed Forces abound with the most vivid examples of revolutionary heroism, labor accomplishments, and military feats. The Great Patriotic War occupies a special position in these annals. It confirmed that only a society founded on the principle of social justice is capable of accomplishing unprecedented feats without equal in history. The heroic principle, as a social and moral phenomenon, has acquired a mass nature under socialism and expresses the amazing might of the spirit of the Soviet people risen to defend their revolutionary gains and their right to life and liberty.

On the eve of our great victory's jubilee we think particularly keenly of the makers of this victory, both living and dead. We revere them, and we learn from them. The reflections of the flames of eternal glory, the memorials, obelisks, and monuments -- these are both a sacred tribute to the heroes and a reminder to those living today: Always be worthy of the heroes of the great victory.

PACIFIC FLEET POLITICAL OFFICIAL IDENTIFIED

PM151314 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 5 April 1985 in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a 200-word unattributed report entitled "'On the Stock Units of the Fleet's Sovkhozes,'" in response to the newspaper's criticism of work at the Pacific Fleet's sovkhozes.

The item identifies Captain First Rank A. Stepanov as first deputy chief of the Pacific Fleet Political Directorate.